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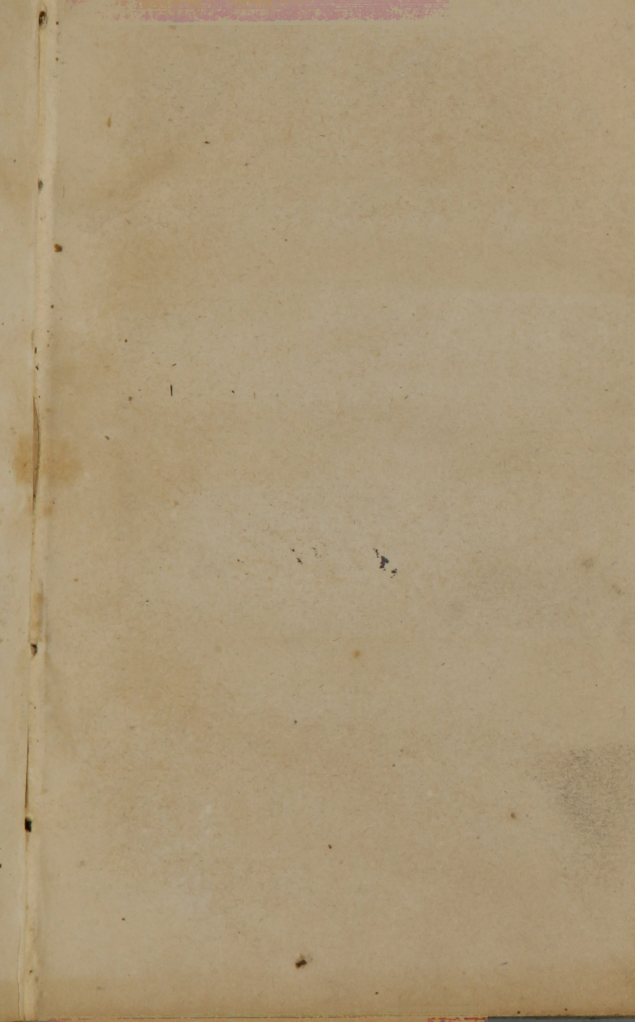
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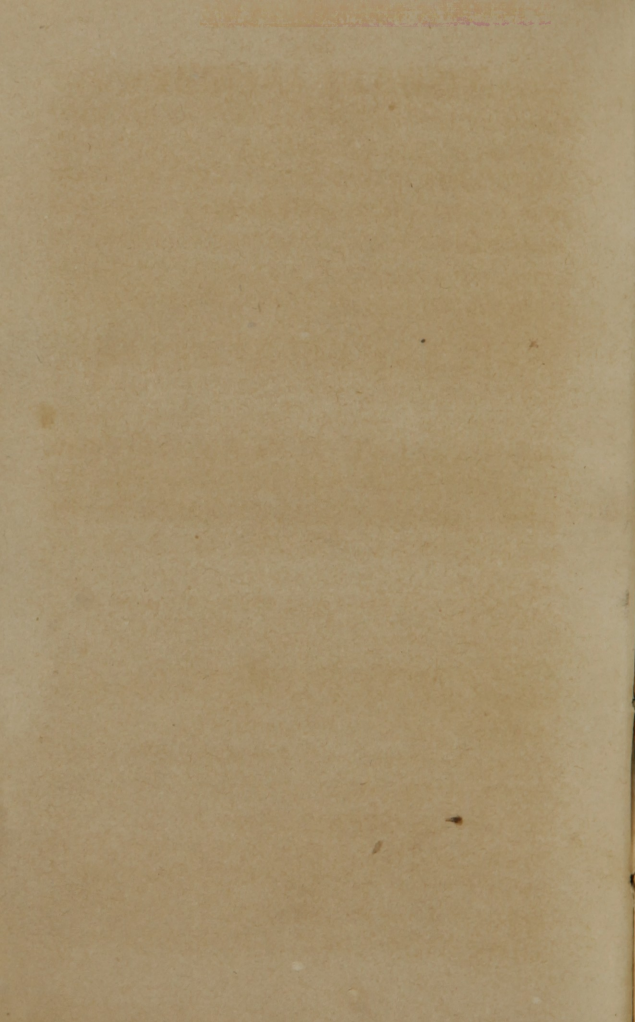
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VIEWS OF ANATOMY ;
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PRACTICE
OF
NATURAL BONESETTING ;

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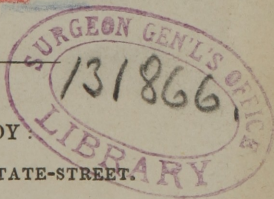
DIFFERENT FROM ALL BOOK KNOWLEDGE.

BY WATERMAN SWEET.

SCHENECTADY :

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1844

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Public—relating to this my first short volume of my Views and Practice in Anatomy or Natural Bone-Setting, which I am induced to leave on record for the instruction and information of my own family and children after them, and children's children and my fellow-creatures,—hoping, under the blessing of the Great I Am, it may enable them to be useful, yea, abundantly useful, to their fellow-creatures throughout time, and also all to whom these few illiterate lines may come, who may peruse and understand my brief views of Bone-Setting, and who, in my humble opinion, by strict attention in following my advice, may in some degree be their own Bone-Setters, who have confidence to undertake and try to operate sufficient to see, and by experience gain self-confidence and the confidence of others.

W. SWEET.

PREFACE

TO A NEW VOLUME ON ANATOMY.

My mind being heavily impressed, that a duty was enjoined on me to express and make known my views of the formation of the Anatomy of the human body, in its various intricate formations of the bones and situation of the compact frame, together with the compactness and unitedness of the bones or joints ; and also of the whole human system, which may be said to be composed of the four elements of fire, water, earth and air. Also, the most prominent sensations are five—hearing, seeing, feeling or realizing pain, (without which ease could not be realized,) tasting and smelling, all of which have their opposites or neither could be enjoyed. Also, a sensation of touch to know different subjects or materials, as male or female, by their shape or dress, as well as by sight ; animals by their make or species, by information of others ; when blind, different materials, such as wood, iron, lead, stone, ground, &c., &c, mechanism of different kinds, tools of different formation and shape, fire and water.—Many other things might be brought to view ; but as I do not intend to swell or enlarge this work, further than to give a plain and concise idea of my opinion, as plain and easy to be understood as I

possibly can, so that the smallest and most illiterate in community can comprehend it, and thereby be benefitted by it, if particularly noticed and close attention and observation bestowed. It may be said of conception as perceptible as the body is controlled by the mind, as both are particularly united; the mind first conceives either good or evil, and is as sensibly affected by that conception as by the sight of the eyes; and it is pained or troubled in body, as much as can be of good desires or intuitions are the object of conception, until the desired object is obtained or accomplished. If evil conceptions are the contrary, how sensibly do they harrass and torment, derange and affect both body and mind, until the most horrible and atrocious crimes are accomplished, even to their own injury and that of their fellow-creatures, in the destruction of life or property. Again—it prompts them to aspire after that which they can never attain in posts of honor and profit; and if disappointed, how often does it affect, annoy and disturb both body and mind, till it proves their entire overthrow? Once more and I have done: it will affect both when fearful forebodings of death or the loss of health or property, or of the death of one of the family, &c., &c., as sensibly as any other of the aforementioned sensations. These things I mention as matters of explanation hereafter, and perhaps many more that may appear to my mind as I proceed on in writing, to which I propose

to annex my certificate. I shall also add some letters of an extraordinary nature that the public may judge of the propriety and benefit I have been permitted, as an agent, to administer to my fellow-creatures for many years, who had been given up by very many of the first doctors and surgeons in America.

WATERMAN SWEET.

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WATERMAN SWEET

AN ESSAY.

THE man who shall venture to offer his professional services to the world, without being possessed of "a diploma from the College of Physicians at Edinburgh," must calculate to be assailed with all the malevolence, satire and ridicule of the "learned doctors;" and I am prepared to receive and repel all the odium which may be thrown at me. I know that by the "profession" I shall be scouted; I shall be pronounced an impostor and a quack; but since I am doubly fortified with proof, to sustain, and that too in the most satisfactory manner, my claims to eminence in the sciences of intuitive and self-taught surgery and anatomy, I care not what my revilers say of me. Whilst they, inflated with jealousy and grown arrogant with the possession of scholastic honors, have failed in their attempts to follow the healing art, I have succeeded; and in numerous instances have been called upon to attend to cases which they had abandoned as hopeless. Where they have failed, I have succeeded, as will be shown by the certificates which I shall presently offer for the perusal and consideration of the public.

Let it not be understood, that I attempt to assert, that any man was ever, by intuition, a practi-

cal surgeon or anatomist ; on the contrary, I only say, that by intuition we all of us have a taste for some particular science or profession. The painter, the poet, the machinist, the sculptor, all at an early age, evince a taste for the distinct professions they follow ; by its impulses they are led onward, and he who never possessed an intuitive taste for any science, never succeeded in any thing. It is in vain that you may attempt to teach a man the art of painting unless he possess a taste for it ; he may tug and toil, and cudgel his brains, and though he may learn like a common parrot, to imitate others, he will always be a mere dauber ! Who ever knew a musician, who had not an ear for music—who ever knew a painter, whose eye was not delighted with tints and shades of the pencil ; who ever knew a poet, who was not a worshipper at the shrine of the muses, and a lover of the wild and sublime ! We must all have an intuitive taste for the profession we follow ;—and no man ever assumed the study of any science, who had not for it an original and intuitive predilection.

As for myself, I can speak without prejudice and without egotism, when I say, that from an early day of my infancy, I had a predilection for the science of anatomy. It was a study to which all my family were addicted in a greater or less degree ; and most if not all of them succeeded.

With pleasure I assure the public, that, together with a mind directed to this peculiar study, the prac-

tice of about forty years in different parts of America, and cases of almost every description that have come under my inspection, like all other sciences, is continually adding to my faculty in bone cases. Also, from a child I have often been engaged in procuring and preparing Roots and Herbs, and Bark, and have made some use of them, as directed by my father, who, from my childhood has been a celebrated Bone-Setter and Botanist ; and is, perhaps, as successful as most men in his calling. I also had the perusal of his ancient authors, as well as many of modern times : But I do not wish to boast of any of my performances, as boasting ought to be excluded, and cures and operations attributed to the blessing of God, through whose instrumentality, I think I may with confidence and propriety say, many have been benefitted by my prescriptions and operations : As such, I do not wish to irritate or hurt the finest or tenderest feelings of Physicians, or of any of my fellow-men ; neither do I by any means speak against cultivating talent or education, or the use of medical aid, or of apothecaries' medicine, in their proper place ; but think the rich and fertile shores productive of its own materials ; and furnishe medicine suited to the disorders and difficulties that its inhabitants are subject to, under the direction of the Supreme Being, who endows by constant impulses of mind, to search diligently after, by wisdom and education, to a know-

ledge of procuring and using for the benefit, and often, the recovery of the health, reparation and the proper use of our limbs. And as I am taught by experience no one man is endowed with all this knowledge ; but God has imparted such parts of these arts, knowledge and science to whom he pleases. All may be useful in their own parts of the sciences, as the Lord has given wisdom and understanding to each one ; and I think all ought to be faithful in their calling, and honest enough in heart to tell their clients, patients and employers, when called on in that branch they do not know, to direct them to those that do. In so doing, all might have employment in their own proper parts of the sciences, in all harmony and love ; and answer that purpose for which we were intended by the great Creator—by doing to others as we would that others should do to us. I desire not to be understood by the former remarks, to speak against any surgeon or regular bred physician, only to claim an independent stand in those parts that I think Providence has assigned me, under the laws of a land of Christian light and liberty.

To prove that anatomy is an intuitive science, I will quote from a variety of authors, all of whom support me in my assertions.

The Count Le Salle, in one of his papers addressed to the Academy Des Arts at Paris, thus

expresses himself in relation to this interesting subject. The paper is dated August 10, 1565 :

“ In my travels through the wilds of America, I visited most of the Indian tribes, which populate the regions of the west. I commenced my pilgrimage at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and ended at the passes of the Mississippi. A nobler race of beings I never witnessed ; and I was surprised when I found that though unacquainted with any of the sciences, they were masters of the art of surgery.— During my travels I found a number of the aborigines, who had been wounded and mangled in the wars, but I never found one who was in the least deformed, by the fracture of bones, and the numerous accidents to which Indian warfare is liable.— I had noticed in most of the hospitals of Europe that but few of the inmates who had been confined came out, without being lame and deformed ; and when I recollected this, I expressed my astonishment to the chiefs of the tribes that the invalids perfectly recovered the use of their limbs, and did not bear any of the marks of previous disaster. To my observations one of the chiefs replied, “ you have men to mend limbs, who are taught by men to do so ; we obtain our knowledge from the Great Spirit. We are perfect, for our knowledge comes from the clouds ; yours comes from man only.” I confess that I was thunderstruck with the reply ; but I

could not but admit the justice and accuracy and pungency of the remark."

The celebrated Missionary, John Zimmerman, as early as the year 1620, made a voyage to Patagonia, under the auspices of the Moravian church, and in one of his letters to the Synod, took an elaborate view of that people, and from the which, we take the following extract :

"I was not more surprised than delighted to find among this people, men who were practically and theoretically acquainted with Surgery, though they were unacquainted with the terms and phrases which are employed by civilized nations. I inquired of them how they become acquainted with the art, their reply was, our God forms not his mortals without intelligence, and he has wisely ordained that we should all possess the capacity of supplying our wants. He that formed us, endowed us with the necessary knowledge to enable us to heal our wounds, and restore our fractured bones."

Such was the account that was given of the Patagonians by the pious Zimmerman ; and if it be admitted, as it certainly must, that our common God blessed the Indian, can it be supposed that he is less favorable to the enlightened white man ?

But I will not weary the reader with an elaborate essay on a subject of this kind, since I am satisfied that he will be convinced of my ability to practice in my profession, by the following certifi-

cates which I have received from various sources. If any other proofs than those which I now adduce, were necessary, I could produce them ; but since I am confident that those which I shall furnish, will prove entirely satisfactory, I shall simply offer the certificates contained in this volume.

VIEWS, &c.

I DO hereby certify, in setting forth my practice in Bone-Setting, that no book ever yet published, has given me the least knowledge of Anatomy in Bone-Setting; nor have I ever discovered one idea in all I ever read, giving a proper or useful description or information, respecting the science of Bone-Setting, from any other source than that of seeing my father, Samuel Sweet, formerly of Rhode Island, or Providence Plantations, operate in some few cases in childhood to fourteen years of age.

Having a mind directed to meditation and contemplation, on the Anatomy of the human and animal frame, I conceived that I was led, by Divine goodness to imbibe just views of the human and animal frames, in their perfect shape; that it has helped me to the knowledge of those that were imperfect, or dislocated, or only partially so, or crushed or broken bones, so that if a person or animal was lame and continued so for some time, after being examined by all the profession, soon began to consult me, in my father's absence, to see what I would say about their case. After Doctors had pronounced not dislocation, but would say broken bones, or sprains, or rheumatism, or some other 'tism or 'ism, I would

examine and tell them it is dislocation or partial dislocation, as the case might be. If I operated, they were generally helped or restored—by which I gained in the confidence of the people in that part of the country, so that if my father was away, they would insist on my trying to relieve them, particularly those from fourteen to rising twenty years of age. When a case occurred which baffled all the regular Doctors in Florida, six in number—they all saw him, as he said, and could not relieve him or tell, in reality, what ailed him, and father being absent, he sent for me—I went and set his knee and he was relieved immediately, which occasioned a great rumor all around the country, and raised my reputation about as high as father's, and his ancestors'; and some more of our name were celebrated men in the science of Natural Bone-Setting. It, no doubt, helped me in some degree into the confidence of the public in early life and into practice; but I attribute all the gift of knowledge, ingenuity and confidence, directly or indirectly, to the Giver of all knowledge, gifts and blessings, natural or spiritual; who imparts a portion to each one such gifts as seem well pleasing in his own mind, as I conceive; some in one thing, some in others: that one man does not know all and cannot do or understand how to do every thing. But having different gifts bestowed on them as their Maker pleases, study to be useful to each other in the science or occupation as-

signed to them ; and he who studies one branch of any science or occupation, and makes that his practice, constantly, is most proficient and useful in his calling, is generally admitted by all. I have made Anatomy, or Bone-Setting, my constant study and practice for fifty years, and only enough from books to see, in my view of things, a very great inconsistency or impropriety in all I ever perused as to Bone-Setting. So I followed the dictates of my own mind and practice, which, although I say it myself, under the blessing of God, I have the confidence of some above my fellows, over the learned and eminent of the profession, almost all over the world. It is not uncommon for me to be called to some people, who inform me they have had from four to five and twenty Doctors to see them, and in my opinion all are as much at a loss about the situation of the case, as a goose in the fog, seeing no joints out of place, when from one to half and some about all the joints are dislocated or moved partially out of place. Facts are stubborn things—when by one operation they are relieved, and gradually recover the use of their limbs, they know by self-evidence the benefits received. Others discover the difference, it gives satisfaction to all those who are present ; yet the faculty cry out quackery, or deception, or imposture. This is not from our course ; this is not from the College medical society. How can this man know any thing—he never studied our books on Anatomy ?

I answer no, I have not to any extent ; if I had depended, as they do, on them, or the dead bones they collect and wire together, right or wrong, I should be as ignorant as they are. But this is not the worst, the blisters, cups, leeches, issues, seatons, in my opinion, are diametrically opposite to all human reason or natural philosophy, and a species of cruelty inflicted on the patient ; and I do not recollect in my extensive practice, any real benefit derived from their practice, a case of any magnitude or one restored to perfect shape. I am often accosted by the faculty to know what I mean by Natural Bone-Setting ? I answer, that it is not artificial, or from the college of physicians, or books of no useful information ; but obtained by practice and observation. If they are a little offended, they say a man can't set bones unless he has attended lectures, studied Anatomy, and dissected bodies—all quackery and deception. And I would ask, why all that attend to these studies are not all, or some of them, or their preceptors, Bone-Setters, and keep all joints right, and broken bones straight ? If it was so, I might have remained on my farm and go to the plough again, instead of being called from Canada to New-Orleans, or from the eastern shores to the far west, to try to put the things that are wanting in order, in cases of lameness and decrepitude, as constantly as a man can travel about. Instead of the remedies used by the Doctors, I use linaments

and embrocations, and reduce the joints to their proper places, and put drafts on the feet or hands, made of rye meal mixed with hot vinegar—mustard sprinkled on burdock or horse-radish leaves, five or six thicknesses, wilted and put in hot vinegar and bound on the sole of the foot ; these draw out soreness or prevent pain, for by these simple means, as they are called by those who pursue very generally the blistering, cupping, leeching, and issuing practice, which if in some cases it may relieve some pain, it also draws out the juices of the system, declines the limbs, contracts the cords, and draws them crooked and more and more out of shape, and the patient thus becomes more decrepit ; and yet they contend that no joints are out of place, but pronounce them the hip disease, rheumatism, sprains, or scrofula, &c. I am called, and examine and find, in my opinion, dislocation or partially so, to the satisfaction of my employers, that dislocation is the cause of the lameness, which I endeavor to relax and put in order. The things that are wanting, as I conceive, in a case of practice, when it is not too far gone, are the means I have just mentioned ; but some are so stiffened and contracted, that I do not undertake. When I am called to cases that have not received such treatment, they are easy to be got along with ; where I am enabled to help very many, as far as the nature of their case will admit, and some to re-

store to the perfect use of their limbs, after having been given up for many years as doomed cripples.

For proof of this assertion, I have on hand the voluntary and asked for certificates and letters of information in abundance, from many highly respectable citizens in most of the states and cities, even the capital cities of the United States. Also, from some of the poorer classes, whom I have relieved for small compensation, before quite all was spent in the ordinary practice. Others, and not a small number, but many in my extensive travels, call on me beseeching me to try to relieve their sufferings, saying, "No money would be too great to pay if I had it, but I have spent my all. Some have expended hundreds and others thousands, and no benefit received ; if you will help me or my child, if ever I get able I will pay, or I will work for you all my days or as long as you require." Such objects of pity excite sympathy, and I do all for them in my power, gratuitously, to their extreme gratification, and in my vicinity there are a number of living witnesses of the benefits of my operations ; and I presume thousands, as I pass through the States ; and many on whom I have operated and whose names I have forgotten, and countenances not recollected, salute me with joy on meeting, saying at such a place I had relieved them of lameness, from whom I have no certificates. But as I do not depend much on certificates, I do not take all that are offered, as

they would be a burden. I carry a few prominent ones to show, if required, which is seldom the case ; for when I arrive in a city or village and advertise, I soon have full employment, as my practice is rumored all over that part of the country where I am operating, and some come fifty or a hundred miles or more, to see if help could be obtained from me.

My reason for publishing this work, is to give the public a concise description of the human Anatomy, and the various materials and substances which compose it ; and how it is situated and kept in motion, health, vigor and activity, by the hand of an overruling power, which seems and really is mysterious, even to the learned and eminent of the present and past ages.

Seeing that it is so complicated a machine—so fearfully and wonderfully made, containing a thousand strings, and dies if one is gone, it is very strange, that a harp of a thousand strings should often keep in tune so long, by the Almighty One, who formed man of the dust of the earth, and breathed into him the breath of life, is perfectly able to uphold and sustain, in good health, whomsoever he will to good old age, and others, such times as are well pleasing to him, or to keep the structure or frame, or joints all in proper order and without human aid, are matters too sublime and intricate to be scanned or entirely discovered by any or all finite beings,—while all are continually exposed to sick-

ness and accidents, whereas many are severely afflicted, with no human skill and aid in both sickness and lameness, but especially broken bones and dislocated joints.

The lameness of my fellow-creatures, on whom I have been called to attend, in many thousands of cases, and mostly after the most distinguished and celebrated Doctors and Surgeons, professing a knowledge of Anatomy by the study of the books, and schools, and lectures, and dissections, so mistaken or blinded in ignorance, as it respects a knowledge of joints, whether dislocated or not, has induced me to promulgate my views on a subject so all-important to my fellows—views obtained not from theory and old books, but by practice and particular observations and meditations, during fifty years experience, and a mind directed to or inherent in a knowledge of thought, and a general idea of the human and animal Anatomy, which I have been permitted to discover and manifest to, I presume, some twenty thousand, generally as much to the satisfaction of my employers as could possibly be expected.—Though not able to cure all or do impossibilities, yet the most are helped who attend to my directions.

In fourteen States and in Canada, and I think I have had patients from every State in the Union, and many who came from different quarters of the globe, which has afforded me very extensive oppor-

tunities to examine and operate, and to notice the actions of all the parts which constitute the human body in its different bearings and circulations, and the difficulties that obstruct the fluids, depress the circulation, and cause pain, soreness, debility and disease of limbs, and often for many years before I am called to relieve them, after all the skill that could be obtained from the book-learned Surgeons in their vicinity.

By these observations, those who may have an opportunity to peruse and examine this work, will readily perceive my reasons for penning a plain and illiterate work, in hopes that it may be of more benefit to the lame, than philosophy or great learning in Bone-Setting.

The structure of the human Anatomy is erect, standing upright, composed of a head, neck and shoulders, two arms, two hands, four fingers on each hand and one thumb; one body extending from the neck to the hip joints, where the sockets receive the heads of the thigh bones; then extend to the knee joints, set on the two leg bones of each leg, in a flat or level position, making a firm and prompt bearing for the knee pan or cap, covering and supporting the joint; two bones in each leg below the knee, resting on seven bones fitly set as a receptacle of the lower joints or ends of the bones of each leg, and a bone bearing in the hollow of each ankle; the feet even, each formed with five other bones, with

joints at each end, forming on the bones of the ankles, and toes, four bones in each toe forming on end to end four joints—composed in each toe.—Each arm consists of one bone placed in a shallow socket, it being round and smoother at the upper end and guarded forward by a rising of the breast bone, which prevents it from easy dislocation forward ; but sometimes that breaks off, which makes it difficult for it to retain its place. At the elbows there are two bones which meet ; the lower end a joint with two notches, liable to roll over one or both of them ; if only one it may often be easily replaced—if both, it makes a hard operation, unless well understood ; the lower ends of the lower arm bones come on to eight bones set in order for the reception of the arm bones, and to form on to the bones of the hands, which are five ; the fingers and thumbs forming one in a similar manner as the toes, and may be dislocated in a similar way and manner.

I will now speak of the head : it is somewhat in a round shape, with its various beneficial shapes, for the convenience of the creature man, and is susceptible of all the senses or sensations, capable of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting, smelling or touching, without either of the former, except feeling : conception originates in the heart, but with its exclusive compact, allows or disallows, approves a disapproves what the heart conceives, either evil or good. Finally, with propriety it may be called the chief

end of man—the noblest work of God in the whole compact of the human body. The head, the upper extremity, contains seven bones, any of which are liable to be fractured, yet seldom, if ever, can be dislocated, except the under jaw, which may often be unhooked or dislocated, even by laughing, gaping or a sudden wrench, and often hard to replace, unless well understood. The joints of the neck are cuping at each end, and form on to each other in a similar manner to a fish's back bone, uniting with the prominent joint of the upper extremity of the spine or back bone, which continues down and unites to the pelvis or lower part of the bones of the body, in which the sockets of the hips are situated ; a deep socket which receives the head or round ball, projecting from the trocanter or upper end of the thigh bone, which supports the body on the lower limbs. The ribs form on the spine, in a manner so that if either are dislocated, they are hard to replace, being a sort of prong, that if wrenched out of place, is difficult to restore, and apt to cause a lump or projection of the spine that cannot be removed. After a long time standing the circulation stops in part and increases the lump, and the bones congeal by a leakage of their juices.

In the practice of Bone-Setting, when called by a patient, the first and most particular point is to examine the cause of the injury and the part injured—examine that well ; if the jaw is unlocked

in a new case, to any degree, the jaw will hang down in a stiffened manner, or if twisted round a little from the side, will unhook, and by that means the other side is materially loosened and turned on one side—easy to discover. If moved forward, the under teeth will project forward of the upper teeth ; if backward the upper teeth will project forward of the under teeth, and the mouth or jaws be nearer together and stiffened ; by putting the hands on each side of the face, in the mouth in a forward dislocation, the hook will discover a projection, by its tipping down—in order to replace it, the best position is to stand behind the person, putting the hands each side of the jaw, the thumbs against the butts of the jaws, then bear bown and turn the jaw while down, as far as can be borne, and with the hand bearing back the jaw and raising it up ; as it shoves back, move it up and down a few times, and if the teeth meet the joints are right ; if not, move about in the same way, until the patient can move the jaw and shut the teeth ; if backwards, work the chin one way and the other and bear down as much as can be borne, shoving the jaw down with the thumbs, while raising it up and moving the jaw up and down, till the patient can do so and bring the teeth together, then it is right ; otherwise stand before the patient and put both thumbs into the mouth, pulling the jaw forward and bearing down the jaw

and raising it up and moving it about till the patient can do so and shut the teeth together right.

The neck may be partly dislocated or turned by a sudden wrench or hurt, and put the person in an awkward position. In such cases, as well as the jaw, they move so as to shove over the edge of the cup—the other edge tip into the hollow of the cup, expanding the ligaments that unite the joints, move the membrane and it remains in that uneasy way till moved back to its place, by bending the head down and forward a little, standing behind the patient, putting the hands each side of the head, under the ears, and raising up as the patient can bear and turn the head into an erect position ; or if necessary, put the thumb against the projection and throwing the head up erect before turning it. The collar bone may also loosen or dislocate at either end, and be replaced or compressed in place and fasten after some time.

The breast bones, at the centre, are liable to move or project out on one side and fall in on the other—the shoulders project or follow suit with the breast, which, in young children, may be helped ;—and in spinal disease also, before too much confirmed. The shoulder is often dislocated in different directions, and can be soon and easily reduced, if understood, by an extension in a right direction, by making a lever of the arm, in a right way, to move the head of the bone into the socket. Where there

is no breakage, the elbow is more difficult, being one bone above and two below, united in a way to leave a chance of rolling over one notch or two ; if only one, it may be set often without much pain ; if two, much more severe in some cases, but can be set if not broken about the joint, so as to alter the shape of the ends of the bones. In some cases they are very difficult to wholly restore, as a severe contraction of the ligaments often occurs, which generally prevents an operation ; in fact an operation on the elbow is performed by taking the hand from under the arm and clapping it above the wrist ; the other just above the elbow and extend rolling the arm out, raising the hand up to the shoulder and bringing it down, rolling it out—putting the thumb against the projected joint, straightening the arm and working it by these motions, until it corresponds with the other arm ; and in almost all bad elbow cases, the shoulder is more or less out of place ; and if the shoulder is deranged, it more or less affects all the joints below. By contraction and long standing cases the joints are drawn out of place in a way that all want exercising, to let circulation flow through the parts at the wrist. Then there is a ring or string of eight small bones, properly placed to receive the ends of the lower arm bones, in a perfect manner, so as to permit the hand to play in every direction, with ease ; these being united by ligaments, membranes and cartilage, to the arm and

hand. Bones are separated in a way that the fluids pass to each extremity—the thumb and four fingers ; the thumb has a small socket at the wrist—the four bones that compose the hand, are united as before described, only in different directions, extending to the finger joints, with cavities for the finger bones to form themselves to the other bones of the thumb and fingers, being from end to end oval shaped, and held to each other as before described. That all or either of these bones are liable to dislocate, or partially so, will be easily understood on a moment's consideration. The bones of the arm spread and move out of place, from their usual position, partially or wholly, according to the proportion of the stretch or expansion of the ligament. So in like manner each or all the bones below or joints if wholly dislocated. A child of common sense, that sees it, will tell you your joints are out of place ; a lady will say the same, as soon as she looks at it ; a farmer or mechanic, or any man in different occupations ; if a regular built Doctor should happen to know, it would be no strange thing or trick at all, because every body has an idea that Doctors must and do know, they have studied for it for years from books, attended lectures, and many have dissected dead bodies to get information ; practiced many years after the best books extant in this country and from different parts of the world ; they have boiled up the dead bodies and wired them together ; they

have hung them up in their offices and if properly put together and set up, what specimen would that be of a person whose joints are out of place. If not right, as I have seen, or if all the bones were not saved and put into the frame—such specimens, it is evident to many of the present age, communicate but very little knowledge.

United by a ligament of an elastic nature from the centre of the socket, to the centre of the end of the round bone or head of the thigh bone admitting a rotatory motion in every direction, in a sound limb, supported by a membrane or cartilage, over the joint of an elastic nature ; also the capsular ligaments, extending down over the parts, supporting them, in some degree, and straightening the joints in place. So in some instances, it requires a hard fall or wrench to dislocate the hip ; but often a trifling wrench in two ways, will dislocate the hip, or partially, so that a person is as lame as though a full dislocation, up or down, as the case may be ; sometimes by pulling on a tight boot, or stepping off a step of a stairs, or turning suddenly round when the foot is fast, or a child falling off a chair or the like, &c.

In operating on the hip, in a dislocation, without a strict examination of the parts is attended to, especially if not well versed in the science, it is as easy for me to know whether the hip is out or not, as it would be if the bones were naked, or any other joint

in the frame; if the dislocation is upwards or back, the patient must sit in a chair, pulling a sheet around the waist, and putting each end inside the posts and let a person sit behind and hold the patient tight, be seated before them, and extend the limb by placing it in your lap and the foot under the arm, take hold above the knee and extend it in different directions to loosen the parts; then raise the knee up to the shoulders, both sides; then bring the limb down almost level, roll it in as you extend it and bring it across the other to the other side; then put the foot down on the floor and exercise the limb up and down. If the hip is right it will move in the socket with ease; if not, raise it again, put the hand on the joint and extend rolling, and carry the limb round, as before directed, until the feet are even; if downward, use much the same motions as above until loosened; then bring the limb back by the side of the chair, as far as is reasonable, and take hold of the knee and ankle, carry the foot in and bring it over across the other, as directed above; move the pelvis up or down on either side for the dislocation of the hip and contraction of the ligaments. But there is only the head of the thigh bone that can dislocate at the hip; the pelvis may give or expand forward, or rise up on one side, so as to admit the lower rib to chafe on the edge of the pelvis, and give great uneasiness. This bone differs somewhat as to the nature and situation a male and

female may require, and may in some cases, by severity, be cracked or broken, but I think very seldom ; nor do I think the head of the bone that slips or dislocates is ever broken, unless all the parts are mashed up. Human nature teaches me this, and practice much more abundantly, inasmuch as in all my extensive practice, I have never found one of the kind—as I conceive. As to men, generally, as respects Bone-Setting, it is becoming more and more evident to the public at large.

I now return to speak of an operation of the wrist, a complicated joint, which may be wholly or in part dislocated ; even one of the small bones moved up will make great uneasiness, and needs an operation by bending the hand down or up as the case may be ; putting the thumb on the bones projecting by the stretch of the ligaments, admits them to raise out of place by a lever purchase, and bearing on the bone in a way to settle it back to its place, the projection disappears ; and by comparing it with the other may easily be ascertained when right. So when the joints of the thumb, and each end of the hand bones and fingers, may expand or dislocate as far as the tendons expand, and must be operated on by an extension with a lever purchase as above, till the joints are smooth, as I have hinted respecting the spine, but no more, particularly as it is difficult to straighten a curve, after a long time standing.

If one or both of the hips are moved and the

shoulder projected, they cannot be materially helped only by bathing and anointing, and an operation on the hips and shoulders, if both are moved out of place, or those that are or either of them by a lever purchase of the arm raised up, putting the thumb under the arm and bearing down, and bringing the arm round the breast, raising it erect, pressing the blade into place, raising the corset a hand's breadth on the back, and placing a bat of cotton on the projection under the corset and lacing down to the lower point of the blade, which is compatible with the pit of the stomach, as tight as the patient can bear, and not prevent a long breath or give pain,—keep on this fixture two weeks, then take out half the bat and lace up to that and continue two weeks longer—lace gently below—when the bat is removed—snug to the back for a while as may be necessary. Let the patient hang on a strap or rope or the like, by both hands, often, and press in the blade once a day; if attended to, will generally succeed in being restored.

A projection of the spine, at the commencement, may be helped or cured; but if after a projection is formed into a callus, it is impossible to remove it or make the spine straight; yet in many cases which have come under my observation or inspection, I have relieved the pain, and those who could not walk, to walking, to the great joy of parents and people,

by a similar operation on the hip or shoulder, or those out of place, as I have described in course.

I now speak of the pelvis to which the spine is united by ligaments—the nerve having some influence with that also ; the silver cords of the back, the nerve or marrow, communicating through to the crupper bone—this is the lower bone of the body, a large bone that cannot be dislocated, although the ligaments at the lower end of the spine may expand or lower, which if so, is a bad weakening difficulty and hard to repair, or any of the joints of the spine, and if broken, as it is often termed, is seldom if ever cured. Also the sockets are situated on each side of the pelvis, a large smooth vacuum or socket for a round bone on the head of the thigh bone from the trochanter major, as it is termed, generally formed to suit each other in the formation.

From the hip to the knee, there is but one bone, large and square at the lower end, faying on to the two leg bones at the knee, then with a square joint and a curve across, in which a ligament is formed by the membrane and cartilage, contains and retains a muscle or fluid called joint water, the cap or pan is loose over the knee joint, held by ligaments, and will move, or loosen, or fasten, as relaxation or contraction may occur, and the limb become difficult of use—these are all the bones at the knee. If a sudden wrench of the leg happens, and twists the joint, the foot is turned out, the joint is across the

ligament, and the crease in the joint turned out of place and causes a tenderness, as it is a sensitive joint and dangerous if cold is taken. By an injury of the hip, the cap is often drawn outward and the contraction holds. If the injury is severe, the swelling will generally appear at the knee; unless badly bruised at the hip. It may be dislocated at the hip and no soreness or pain, or inflammation apparent and the knee affected altogether; at other times pass the knee and settle in the ankle which will inflame and swell, and if not speedily removed may fester and break out and give much trouble, all from an injury to the hip, impeding circulation down the limb, and will unavoidably decline and contract more or less. To operate on the knee, it must be moved out and in, and carry back the foot to the bottom and straighten out, rolling the leg in and operating in this way, as the patient can bear, till the foot and shin bone range with the thigh as the other foot does, and the joint will be right; then if moved will come right if the hip is right.

From the knee to the ankle there are two bones, resting on seven small bones fitly set, suited by nature for a union or slight socket, on which they rest, and a small brace bone in the hollow of the ankle. This is apt to raise or dislocate by turning the foot in under; if this is raised it is sufficient to lame a person of itself. But one or all are liable to dislocate, or the leg bones to spread apart or the outside

bone more easy ; the heel pin may be moved or twisted, so as to make a great lameness, or cartilage, or gristle that supports under the outsides of the ankle joints, must spread as far as the bones do, or mash down by falling some distance, coming on the feet, and are generally tender. The five bones of the foot are united by ligaments to the other socket bones, as all the other bones at the wrist, covered with cartilage and membrane to support the whole and preserve the joint water till expanded, so as to dislocate part or all the bones as the case may be—it is a complicated joint and hard to restore in a severe case. In examining it is necessary to be particular to feel and see, if a new beginner, that they compare ; if one is right and the other wrong, it may easily be seen ; if swelled, it may be seen whether they are right, by any one of proper experience, if inflamed of course there must be a contraction in a short time ; then bathe and use linament and embrocation a few times before operating ; if the ankle is mashed down or sprained, extend at the foot, working the ankle and moving it about to expand the cords, bending the ankle so as to aid in crowding the small bones down into place : bring the heel pin into proper order, press the leg bones together, and squeeze the edge of the socket in under the ankle bones, and straighten the foot with the leg, press on the ball of the foot and raise it up towards the instep, as much as the patient can bear ; expand the heel cords, that they may

stand flat on the foot. The bones of the foot may dislocate—at either end they extend from the ankle to the joints of the toes and may break, but cannot dislocate only at the ankle and toes. The toes are liable to dislocate at all the joints in a similar manner; they are similarly formed, and an equal number of bones and joints, if dislocated, must be operated upon by extension and lever purchase, to reduce them to their original position, so that a free circulation may be realized—the only sure means of removing inflammation or strengthening the parts, almost almost all joints must be operated on by lever purchase, or mechanical ingenuity and judgment of the human anatomy, by carefully and moderately extending and bending at joints, in a way that a patient can endure, so as not to overcome their feelings or cause them to faint, if possible to avoid it, as I do by care in stopping before they faint.

Yet I am called every few days to see lame people in new or old cases, which the Doctor says the neck of the bone is broken, or the edge of the socket fractured, and no help can be afforded. Some lay or hobble about and give up all hopes under sufferings and pain for years, attended by the first and examined by many of the eminent practioners, assuring them no bone is out of joint, but broken, and no help—and this is in all the capital and other cities; but wherever I have been called, and I have had applicants not only in our own country but in

foreign countries, all being of one opinion, great and small, and all practising in one way, after the old practice, as above described, by pullies or great manual power in operations and administrations of minerals, induces me to believe, that they, even the most learned from books, do not glean much, if any, useful knowledge from them ; yet having so high an opinion of their greatness and so superstitious of old or great men's practice for thousands of years past, it blinds their eyes, benumbs their senses, prevents the exercise of their minds and judgments from seeking or searching into human nature, or natural philosophy, for farther and better instructions, admitting all has been learned that could be of use and forgetting improvements are going on, and of much need, especially in the science of Bone-Setting. In that department their object seems to be as a combined company, to keep secret, especially from the common or illiterate part of the community, all they can of their practice or medicine, as though they had all knowledge, and have at present all the monopoly of collecting for services, even in the Empire state.—When I look on the calculations quoted, back to and brought forward, for some thousands of years, nothing is brought to light on the subject of Bone-Setting, it is to be left out or forgotten, and so it remains out of sight with practitioners.

I now give my views of the nerves or nervous system, which I conceive to be the most sensitive

and peculiar part which composes the human frame or structure, so much so that a very slight wound is often attended with the most serious consequences, producing spasms or extreme pain and often lock-jaw ; which terminates in sudden death, unless immediate relief, in some cases, is administered by a skilful man, who understands the nature and effects of them ; and which appears to me, from my experience and extensive practice, there is a very great deficiency or want of knowledge or right views of this delicate branch of the human system. That it affects also the whole system, often in more slight injuries, or by the effects of powerful medicines, especially the mineral kinds or others unskilfully used, or by the imprudence of the patients to whom applied, very often occasions contractions in the nervous system, which causes nervous headache or a contraction of some other parts of the nerves of the limbs, or the whole nervous system may be contracted so as to occasion pain, at times, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot generally ; at other times only one half of the system, as in cases of an attack of the palsy, which affects a partial circulation of the nerves, ligaments and blood through half of the body or frame, thus affected with real palsy and disenables the whole side affected, according to the magnitude or severity of the shock, either to wholly prostrate or to partially disable. By particular observation it is sufficient evidence to me,

and must be conclusive to all reflecting minds, that there is an entire separation in the centre of the structure ; that each half is supported with its own fluids, without interfering or depending on the other. In health, each supplies its own parts with its fluids or circulations. By a shock one side is debilitated or wholly disabled in this disease. But again, when injured by the bad effects of medicine, the nerves being the most sensitive part, are first sensitively affected and become tender ; some call it rheumatism, generally brought on by weakness and debility, and are directed to keep still or keep the bed, which brings on contraction of the muscles and tendons, or cords—debilitates the system, impedes circulations, and draws the joints partially or wholly out of place ; —medicine continued, patient growing worse, and the first start is an effect on the nerves again. In cases of dislocation by accident, it brings a pressure or loosening of the nerves, which gives pain and soreness, or weakness, and debility together with the disorganized state of the joints, blood, muscles and tendons ; even in new cases, prevents the whole use of some limbs, and others by following the prescriptions of physicians, thereby favoring them too much for their own good—being told no bones are out of place, that it is a bad sprain, or rheumatism, or scrofula, or sciatic, or hip disease, or white swelling. Many have remained from one to twenty years, and then by an operation have been relieved by my

practice, and by the use of my liniment, embrocation, &c.

The nerves at the upper extremity, are fastened on each side of the head—the crown being connected with the brain in a mysterious way, so that they do not interfere with each other across the centre or division of the structure. The main nerves in front and back, with their different branches to supply their place in every part of the head, body and limbs in general. These main nerves supply their places to the neck and spine, and down the silver cords of the back, in their direct places, and performing their regular functions, as the God of nature designed them, to keep in health and vigor the back and lower extremities. But an injury of the back or spine, is the most dangerous part of the system to repair and difficult to restore, as the bone is so formed ; if displaced, there are such prongs or hooks of different shapes, and so near the seat of life and the silver cord—very tender and sensitive. In a bad case, it is extremely difficulty to restore or entirely relieve such injuries ; yet in many slight or minor cases, I have relieved several to their entire satisfaction. A continuance of the branches of these nerves follow down to the place over the heel to the hollow of the foot, where they all centre and unite. In front they pass down the face, spread to the neck and arms, so down to the extremes, and concentrate in the centre of the hand ; and a nerve injured in

the least limb is very liable to destroy the use of it, unless speedy relief is afforded. Other branches of the nerves pass down across the stomach and breast to the lower limbs and their extremities, and unite in the centre of the hollow of the feet, forming and uniting in two general compacts, each supplying their part to the heart in their different valves, to circulate the fluids according to nature, or the directions of nature's God, up and down and all through the whole nervous system, as one of the important branches of human nature, as it contains and must be supplied with its fluids and moisture, just as much as the blood of the whole system requires full circulation in all its parts.

I farther believe the nerves perform all their natural functions to the entrails, and more private parts, as well as to any other part of the system. But how the Almighty supports, upholds and keeps in motion, all the different fluids and various apartments of body and mind, of so complicated and mysterious machinery, after being formed, I do not undertake to inquire into, but to study how to relieve their afflictions, while I remain here, and if permitted, to leave a few remarks on record, for the benefit of those who may survive me.

I conceive that the vessels, of all the different parts, retain their own moisture of fluids, entirely distinct from each other, in their own cases or covering ; so that the circulations of the parts are car-

ried on and conveyed through every part to each extremity, pure and uninterrepted or entire or unmixed with each other at all. In health, the nerves, the ligaments, the blood through the flesh, the bones, the marrow and every part, are sustained and supported, with all the fluids and moisture, in their proper order, by the strength of food and drink, received into the stomach and prepared for distribution into every apartment of the system; by which means the whole body is supported and kept in health and strength by the God of nature, according to his good will and pleasure, from conception until old age, in a mysterious manner, beyond the power of human conception or aid, or medicine, while others are of short continuance and soon removed—and who is sufficient for these things? This living body contains a thousand strings, and dies if one is gone.—Strange, as Dr. Watts said, that a harp with a thousand strings, should keep in tune so long; but after all human skill is baffled, medicine useless, the great hand of support is withdrawn and death ensues.

I now speak of the blood, a red fluid; why it is red, instead of any other colour, is not easy to ascertain; suffice it to say, the God of nature has so ordered it, and we are informed that He has made of one blood all flesh; that is, all human creatures, and as far as we know, animals and creeping things, fowls of the air and fishes of the sea—all have blood and it is red, having a similar complexion,

and is said to be the life of man ; for this reason, that without it, or if it is drawn out or removed from the system, or by disease turns to a different colour, or evaporates, death inevitably ensues. In health there is a regular quantity in the system, and a regular distribution or circulation, increased or diminished in quantity, inflammation or debility follows. This fluid, like a fountain, is fixed or fastened and united with the head and all its parts, as before described of the nerves ; the larger vessels supplying the union from the jugular to the great arteries, and from them all the minor veins and fibres are momentarily supplied in their turn by being thrown through the system up and down, through the valves to the extremities, by the beating of the heart ; all is kept in constant and regular motion, in health, by the Overruling Power and the usual means of food and drink, without the aid of medicine. Regular circulation assists the absorbent vessels to carry off the refuse of the blood, to keep it pure ; but when an accident occurs, it obstructs the circulation of blood—blood, and ligaments and nerves, and often muscles, which causes pain and soreness in the parts.

In cases of dislocation of the shoulder or hip, it impedes the circulations, and cannot be restored entire without an operation and reduction of the joints to their original places, which gives ease and rest again. Where sickness, debility, or the use of

powerful medicine affects the general circulation or deranges it and throws the circulations all out of order, a person cannot be restored until a return of regular circulation. I find in many such cases of long standing, that the joints are moved or loosened, so as to prevent proper circulations, called and attended for liver complaint, for years, by the blood not flowing into the limbs to the extremities, and changing from the heart, prevents restoration by medicine ; and the more powerful the medicine used the worse for the patient. I have relieved a great many in such cases, that were considered as fast running down into consumption, and who in a short time have recovered good health by an operation, vegetable syrup and botanical prescriptions. I conceive there is good hope of recovery, in all such like cases, where there is not a confirmed hectic. As the blood is the life, it is the principal of the system ; from that all the different fluids receive their supply. It also supports the flesh and the bones ; so of course, by observation, it may easily be seen that a want of blood or its circulations, occasions in any part or limb, a drying up of the fluids and decline of the flesh in the part affected. So the whole flesh of the structure will decline and die, without proper means used—that powerful medicine, in my opinion, cannot supply, which appears to me to be one great reason why so many more die, in this age, of consumption, by being thus disorganized with it. In

some respects there may be cases in which it may be necessary to bleed immediately after a severe fall or bruise, to prevent the blood from settling ;—but after it is settled it is of no use—by so doing it may prevent soreness or inflammation. Also in pleurisy or the like in sudden pains—all of which are occasioned for want of quick circulation. It may relieve pain, by a start of the blood anew ; but avoid, in general, as much as is consistent, inasmuch as it is the main spring or support of the whole system, and is seldom too gross. By taking blood it weakens all the parts, as reason will teach the observer ; if the blood is too thick, light medicine or bark of trees, or herb teas, will thin it ; if too thin it of course weakens the system—good chocolate, cocoa, evans root, vegetable syrups of proper roots, herbs and barks, will strengthen instead of debilitate,—which never ought to be in such cases ; but if done will leave the patient to be long getting up into health, as many have who for years have been out of health. I have been told by people they had been bled twenty or twenty-five times up to an hundred times, who to appearance had not a sufficient quantity of blood left to keep soul and body together, and drenched with medicine of a mineral kind and left in a declining, low, debilitated state, and ghastly appearance generally, called liver complaint, and no doubt would, as I think many do, by such practice, when called on and desired to attend them—I

say to them bleed no more, stop the use of all mineral medicines, or I cannot commence with you.—Take any comfortable food you crave—not too rich, nor overload the stomach. I order bathing, and exercise all the joints which give regular circulation—vegetable syrup, and bitters in gin or wine, as the case may be. I order chocolate, cocoa, or sweet fern and wintergreen leaves, with a few hemlock twigs for tea, or syrups of roots, barks or herbs, suited to the case, and they improve and recover gradually in health, strength and use of limbs, if perseverance is used, unless reduced too low to be restored to strength. A number have been restored by my practice, that had given up all hopes—also, in cases of lameness called sprains, or rheumatism, or white swellings, or spinal diseases, or hip disease, and treated as above, debilitates the system, by being often kept in bed or not permitted to walk at all. With only one limb, seemingly, or a joint said to be disabled, and yet might exercise, some are kept from year to year off of their feet as much as possible, from ten to fourteen years lingering in pain, and are told all has been done for them that can be, and given up in helpless despair, with their joints drawn out, one after another, until helpless and as crooked as an ampersand, have been restored to the use of themselves, by operations and administrations, to health and the use of limbs, to their great joy and the satisfaction of their friends and acquaintances.

I will mention a case of a young lady in Jefferson co., twenty years old, who had never walked with any propriety ; had always sat in a chair to get about the house, and hitched herself from one place to another—from one room to another, and as sprightly a girl as one in five hundred—had been examined by the Doctors in all that region and given up entirely hopeless.—They called on me—I examined her and found both hips out of joint, her knees at a square and all the joints out below. I said it was a hard case, and had rather not undertake, but her anxiety and that of the family, finally induced me to try an operation on her joints ; the next morning she walked a little and is now walking about and visiting through the neighborhood. Many other cases in that county, and others in other counties north, have been relieved or restored.

Of the tendons or ligaments, sinews or nerves, &c., they are of a different kind, being white or yellow fluids, and if cut or lacerated, so that they break, sinew water will prevent the wound from healing, or recovering, till it stops discharging.—The best remedy, in my opinion, is to scrape the inside bark of a bush called bear wood, boil and bathe, and bind on the bark as a poultice, and it will prevent the discharge. These tendons extend from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, and to the ends of the toes and fingers—down the neck, and form to the silver cords of the back, forming a part

of the caps or ligaments and extend down the limbs in their regular position—down the limbs over the heels to the centre of the feet—from thence to the end of the toes ; by which means power is afforded to carry back into the limbs in all the joints ;—also, the back and head with ease and alacrity ; also in front, the tendons extend down the face and neck to the arms, and down to the extent of the fingers and thumbs, and down the breast and stomach, uniting to the capsular ligament ; and down over the knees, ankles, toes, and in the groin ; down the inside of the limb, down to the centre of the feet, the upper ends of some of the tendons fasten below the great trochanters in different places—also in other places above and below to the muscles, the joints of the knees and arms, and concentrate in the hollow of the hand in so mysterious a way, as to enable the very complicated machine to move up or down, or in any direction it is pleased to operate ; and by exercise the wonderful machine is kept in order and motion, and enabled to perform its functions in all the business of life in health, and the joints in their proper places ; they are conformably to the frame, and help to support and keep it in place, but if dislocated, they shorten or lengthen as the case may be ; and they are deranged by the movement of the joints and too loose or contracted. If contracted, they continue to do so and draw the joints more out, and draw up the limbs and cause

pain, and the disease of the limb. If relaxed, it causes weakness and debility, and disease also, until a decline of the limb, the cords dry up until the joints are replaced as in the directions before mentioned. By the frame being deranged, it unavoidably deranges all the parts of the limb affected.—The muscles, to which the ligaments are attached, are bruised or injured and all partake, or in some degree are all affected either in contractions or by being too slack, and operate together to prevent the use of the limb or limbs disenabled, until, by an operation, all the joints affected are replaced, and then all the fluids begin to flow and a natural conformity of all the parts takes place soon in new cases, and but slow in cases of long standing, which need, often, much patience and perseverance, with patients in such cases, as all lame people are in a hurry to get well. Some get discouraged because they cannot walk immediately, as many do in new cases, and relax exertion from a fear of undergoing a little pain which is to be expected, in all such cases as are not benefitted as much as those who persevere promptly by my directions, and one out of many fall back and are benefitted but little, if any, on that account, while others persevere and recover, to their comfort and satisfaction, and to my pleasure and gratification, as I do all in my power to relieve all I undertake. If any fail, in a great degree, it is on account of carelessness or inattention to my directions, as I

find afterwards by their own confessions, in neglecting the use of my medicine.

Again—the human frame or structure, connected and united by the power of ligaments and cartilages, fastening or holding bone to bone by the ligaments, steady and compact through the whole system ; and that admits circulations or juices of the ligaments to flow, which moistens and keeps in order the bone and marrow, with all their various parts ; and any want of these fluids is soon apparent by pain, either in the marrow, or bone, or ligaments ; soreness and inflammation ensue, and if not relieved will terminate in fever sores and carious bone. The cartilages that are over the joints, connected with the exterior ligaments, by bruise or hurt are liable to swell or thicken and stop at least a part of the circulations below or above the injury and become dangerous, and stiff in the joints, and occasions the loss of the joint if not soon relieved. By dislocation of one or more of the joints, any way bad, the ligament extends as far as the joint moves, and the cartilage twists or moves accordingly, and remains uneasy until reduced. But it is a rare occurrence that they break or fracture unless cut, as they are strong, elastic, and tough to break ;—a slight injury will not affect them—I am often told by patients that the Doctors say they are ; when, in my opinion, they are no more broken than their necks are, as I have not found but in a very few

cases, as I considered, and was convinced were broken. I also find in many cases where they are told bones are broken, and have been kept in bed a number of weeks, for them to knit together, and arm and wrists splintered ; it only stiffened the parts, and are but dislocations and contractions of the ligaments of all or part of the joints, so drawn as to bring the arm and hand to disuse ; and by relaxing and an operation to recover their use—even in cases of long standing.

I will now point out more particularly, the circulation of the blood and the impediments. In health, the blood is in a regular motion, up and down, at the rate of from seventy-five to eighty in a minute. Debility will decrease it and inflammation will increase it. At the beat of the heart it is thrown to one or the other of the extremities, if no impediments, but if a bruise or dislocation of the lower joint of the little finger or toe is bruised or dislocated, there is an impediment below and pain and swelling ensue. So in accordance with this remark, the whole anatomical system is disorganized and put in pain in any joint ; or a bruise in any part of the body impedes a portion of the circulations ; and if one member suffers, the whole system suffers with it. The reason why the circulation of blood is in a lesser or greater degree impeded ; and as blood is the fluid, which is the spring and fountain of life, when obstructed affects all other parts of the circulating jui-

ces or moistures of the whole system, in their different courses, in the different vessels, which convey the juices of the body to supply its every place or want, as the God of nature designed them to supply, from the jugular veins to the last fibres of the skin or intestines are more or less affected, and have to bear a portion of the suffering, according to the magnitude of the case ; the nerves being the most sensitive part are the peculiar seat of pain and extend it to other parts of the system.

By a report often circulated, as I am informed by those who employ me, that Dr. Sweet's operations are very severe ; let him take hold of you and he will almost kill you and do no good—thinking as I suppose, more of the pullies or of four or five men as is their mode of operation, which must give great pain. So far from that, I often reduce joints with my own strength in a few moments and with comparative ease, to what they had suffered ; but some pain is always to be expected—old cases, however, do not, in general, hurt near as bad as new ones, as I operate according to the feelings of the patient, or relax, to prevent pain by moderate operations as the case requires ; by which means nearly all cases may be safely operated on as the patient has fortitude to bear, without danger—for no sockets ever fill up or dislocations callus, so that they may be safely operated on, if more of the bones are broken about the joints to form cohesion of the bones.

I will once more give a description of my manner of operating—it is by mild extension and cautious lever power, using the limb in all cases as the lever. Observing in what way the joint is moved out of place, and using the lever to extend the ligaments and move the lever discretionally to favor the movement of the joint to the place it moved from ; if replaced right it will move on its pivot or in its socket, unless too closely contracted ; if so, relax more on the ligament of the limb, till loosened sufficient to operate naturally, and then use means to strengthen the parts by astringents as a means to help to strengthen nature by keeping up circulation as much as possible : through which means all frames may be kept in strength or restored to it. It is improper to strengthen until joints are set and relaxed sufficiently, as it is lost time and expense, as I find in many cases ; that using the means to strengthen, by splints and carrying in slings for months—suffering severe pain and the loss of the use of a limb, only for the want of right management in the cases I attend ; or even to all the extremities, external or internal, so that the whole of the body bears a proportion of the suffering, according to the amount of injury at or near that which is most severe, especially when an injury is where there is danger of lock-jaw, or when it actually takes place, the pain communicates and stiffens the ligaments and causes spasms ; the joints soon cease to move for want of

action in the muscles—the joint water thickens—the blood circulates slower and slower—the jaw locks and cannot be moved, until the heart ceases to beat, and death ensues. The most dangerous places to injure is where they concentrate or branch off from the crown of the head. Jostling the brain causes delirium. In the hollow of the foot, where all the nerves and ligaments in the lower extremities concentrate, the juices circulate and spring upwards—if wounded is most apt to cause sudden death. The centre of the thighs is a dangerous place to wound, being the place where the principal nerves pass down. The centre of the thigh, fingers and thumb, where the nerves separate to supply each part, is a dangerous place to wound, that being the place where the greatest obstructions occur in the exterior of the body ; it is evident that the heart has much to receive or distribute to the intestines, as it is the seat and main-spring in life ; and if wounded, is unavoidably immediate death ; there is no remedy for a wound in the heart, as in a moment death ensues—but as in all writings on physic, anatomy, philosophy or divinity, &c. &c. and in all my studies and practice, I have never discovered that any one brought to a point or decision how the Almighty has so formed man, in all his mysterious forms, with so many different vessels, strings and parts of clay, or dust of the earth, yet a lifeless lump, until he breathed into it the breath of life,

and man became a living soul, and sprung up active, with all its wheels in motion, is a mysterious machine to itself and all beholders. It may be said to be what men have long studied, strained their nerves, spent their strength and money to accomplish to no purpose—a perpetual motion, in the hands of the Maker during his pleasure, till death, when it returns to dust again. It may well be said to be the noblest work of God, wholly in his care and at his disposal to preserve or left to fall by death, and liable to pain, disease, broken bones and dislocated joints, as well as very many other difficulties that infect these mortal bodies, and cause afflictions of body and mind on our journey home.

Seeing we are liable to sickness and lameness, by accident, appears to me a matter of the greatest importance to study how to cure or relieve the afflictions of the distressed, in the easiest and most simple way, no matter who or how, if the means are safe—whether a man of very great education or but little. As to literature, a farmer or mechanic, white or black, Indian or squaw from the desert, often is instrumental in relieving a patient in sickness or lameness, after all the skill of the learned whites have proved unavailing, the patient given up and pronounced incurable and must die, have been restored to health and comfort, by small means in a botanical way, as is often the case in my practice in lameness, after the patients have spent all

their property and suffered every thing, in their opinion, but death—as many say, using a common expression, a hundred deaths, and mostly by the means in common use throughout the United States, in cases of lameness, by blisters and the old means, until setons or issues are inserted, and all the time reducing the patient to prostration or entire debility, by the usual medical process, instead of a particular examination of the anatomy of the parts, either by inattention or a want of an experimental knowledge of the human anatomy ; in the first examination, as it seems to me, in almost all cases of lameness, does not need any reduction of the system. In cases of broken bones or dislocated joints, especially in cases of accident, by diet or physic only to keep the bowels in a gentle moving condition so as not to admit a costive habit. In my opinion, any food congenial to nature or appetite, not greasy or rich, may be taken in safety sufficient to support nature in strength, so as to be able to bear up under the affliction, or bleeding in a new case immediately or not at all. These views I give, as my opinion, for the consideration of the public, it being the means by which I am enabled to raise them up, after setting their dislocated joints and broken bones.

As my employers well know that in new cases they are soon well, by following these my directions, not to reduce the system ; but where they have been treated from one to twenty years, as above, and in

bed or on crutches, yet their joints not set, and treated as above for different terms, they require different times to recover their health and the use of their limbs ; if not brought too low or dried up too much, they recover their health, to their joy and satisfaction, and that of their friends, and well pleasing to communities. The changes realized and discovered by by-standers, give courage and confidence to the public, which is the means of the extent of my practice in all parts of America, and many from foreign countries. And I have been called into the great cities, where the most flourishing institutions are in operation, also in the vicinities of almost all the more recent institutions, medical and surgical, are in operation, where I had heretofore supposed all knowledge necessary in the practice of anatomy, useful to the human family, had been acquired, from so many schools, and the world so stored with books of thousands of years, as well as of more recent date, and yet so little useful knowledge acquired in the practice of setting the bones of the human family in cases of lameness, remains a mystery to me and many of my employers. How it can be so, when for so many years they have been dissecting and wireing dry bones together, and attending lectures for a number of years, they must or ought to know ; but when they are mostly convinced, as I am, of their not having right views of the anatomy in living frames, to benefit or restore the lame, in so many

cases, as to afford me such an exclusive business through America, to rectify mistakes of a similar nature often astonishes me why no improvement, as it appears to me, has been discovered—in my opinion in but few instances since I commenced practice. But a continuation in the old routine, by the learned, till left worse instead of better, as is said to me when called on, and as I consider the nature of the case ; by which means I am fully convinced that old theories or practice after them, as used, of ever so ancient dates, operate mostly in favor of only one class of community, while the public are generally but little benefitted on account of not having just views in cases of dislocations or injuries of the joints, or proper means used to replace or treat with proper means for speedy recovery, or relief from pain and the use of their limbs. In my view of things in such cases, proper observation and proper means are very essential points to the public in general, to be understood and practised, and is so considered by my employers generally. Any theory, new or old, which effects a general good to the public ought to be continued ; if not the best, they ought to be discontinued, as we are in a world of improvemets ; and it is high time to have light and reason spread abroad and darkness flee away, that all may be benefitted and understand so as to be benefitted alike by it ; that will open their eyes to see light and receive useful information in matters

that concern each individual in view of time and things.

It seems to me to be time to investigate theories and see which are of use, in general, or not. For what is any theory, if not backed up with useful practice? It is only as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. But as all science, ancient or modern, has been obtained by a mind enlightened into it, so that it is going on and by every one found of eminent use to the human family, is encouraged to proceed, and when called into practice, whether from edifices of learning, the plough tail, or mechanic's shop—from the Indian in the wilderness with his basket of roots and herbs, where, generally, most permanent health is enjoyed, which I presume is in consequence of being excluded from the minerals and materia medica. They depend on their own knowledge of botany to effect their cures. It is said to be a strange thing to see a lame Indian; and how much more consistent and congenial to our natures, in this clime, in view that every clime bears its own medicine to cure their diseases. So I am persuaded that all knowledge does not proceed from the edifices of learning, as some would have it; but God has bestowed gifts and talents on whom he pleases to bestow them—white or black—for the mutual benefit of all who need cures.

I will now conclude this short work of mine, containing my own views of anatomy relating to Natu-

ral Bone-Setting, as I have acquired by observation, self-study, examination and very extensive practice, for fifty-three years from the commencement, with a continual increase of employment and extension of distances—over two thousand miles. Although I do not profess to cure all, or do impossibilities, still when called on, I examine and give my opinion, and if desired, proceed to operate—the lame walk or improve as much as can be expected—they leap for joy with exclamations of gratitude for the relief afforded.

I submit these few pages to the considerate and the examination of a candid, observing public, who may peruse them.

Address WATERMAN SWEET.

Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

(Minaville P. O.)

CERTIFICATES, &c.

We, the subscribers, residents of Nantucket, having availed ourselves of the services of Doctor Waterman Sweet, as a Bone-Setter, and believing him to be a person eminently qualified in the line of his profession, cheerfully recommend him to all to whom these may come.

Nantucket, 4th mo. 12, 1830.

WILLIAM C. FOLGER,	SAMUEL G. MITCHELL,
LYDIA G. BUNKER,	NATHANIEL EARL,
ASA G. BUNKER,	JEDIDA MACY,
JOHN ROLLINS,	LYDIA SWAIN,
JANE ROLLINS,	SALLY COLEMAN,
ELIHU SWAIN,	CROMWELL BARNARD,
LUCRETIA SWAIN,	for himself and daughter,
THOS. MACY,	and wife,
REUBEN JOY,	SARAH BARNARD,
REUBEN JOY, Jr.	ABRAHAM SWAIN
BETSEY PINKHAM, and	ROLAND COLEMAN,
JERUSHA RAY,	MARY COLEMAN,
by Asa G Bunker,	ELIZABETH WAYMOND,
WILLIAM MILTON,	MARY BAKER,
EUNICE MILTON,	ELIZA BAKER,
COFFIN PINKHAM,	OBEDIAH COFFIN,
OWEN PRESCOTT,	SUSAN J. GELSTON,
ROBERT HUSSEY,	THANKFUL JONES,
JOHN BEARD,	SAML. BURNELL,
JONATHAN MOOERS,	DAVID CROWELL,
JOHN B. BEARD,	PRINTISS WHITE,
OBED MARSHALL,	PETER THACHER,

LUCRETIA COFFIN,	CHARLES SEARS,
SAMUEL MITCHELL,	ISAIAH BRAY, for H. P.
HEPHZIBAH MITCHELL,	Bray, Yarmouth, Mass.
JOHN B. NICHOLSON,	BENJ. BARNARD,
ELIZA NICHOLSON,	Portland, Maine.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with Waterman Sweet, of the county of Montgomery, and State of New-York; we have witnessed many of his operations in Bone-Setting, and have seen so many cripples restored to the use of their limbs, by his aid, that we unhesitatingly believe his skill in Bone-Setting to be unparalleled. We cheerfully recommend him to the unfortunate cripple, believing that whatever case he, on examination, pronounces remediable, is within his power, very much to improve, if not entirely to restore.

Albany, June, 1835.

AMBROSE SPENCER, late	NATH. N. SANBORN,
Ch. Justice of N. York,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
HENRY SEYMOUR, Utica,	New-York,
JOSEPH ROBY, Jr. has re-	JOSEPH DODD,
ceived great benefit from	ISRAEL CORSE, 149 East
Dr. Sweet, in a case of	Broadway, N. York,
dislocated wrist.	G. SCHOTT, 177 Wash-
HERMAN LEONARD,	ington-st, New-York,
SIDNEY CHAPIN, Albany,	EDWARD PITCHER, 153
J. R. HOWLETT, “	Washington-st. N. Y.
HENRY GREENE,	JACOB LOCKMAN,
JOSEPH TUFFS,	141 Cedar-st.
WILLIAM JAMES	C. T. HOWELL,
LUCIAN TUFFS,	117 William-st. N. Y.
JOHN GOTT,	WILLIAM GREENE,
HORACE MEECH,	61 Front-st. N. York.

HERMAN TEN EYCK, DANIEL D. HOWARD,
 ERASTUS CORNING, Exchange Hotel,
 JAMES HORNER, 10 & 12 Broad-st. N.Y.
 ISRAEL SMITH, merchant M. KEELER, N. York,
 of Albany, New-York, JOHN T. ROW,
 JOHN S. SMITH, Albany, JOHN BUCKLASS,
 L. A. D. D. SHAW, " ISRAEL MINOR,
 GALEN BATCHELDOR, " GEO. LONG,
 R. SHEPHERD, Albany, B. MARSH,
 WM. SPENCER, of Alba- NATHAN WASSON,
 ny, late a patient of JOHN A. MUSGRAVE,
 Dr. Sweet, JOHN READ, Newport,
 G. M. BLEECKER, Alb'y, Rhode Island,
 CHAS. HOPKINS, receiv'd JOHN VARS, "
 great relief from Doct. JOHN HEATH, "
 W. Sweet, WM. HEATH, "
 JOHN C. HIND, Albany, JEREMIAH MONROE,
 JOHN OGDEN DEY, do. Providence,
 A. V. WOOD, do. GEORGE W. BROWN,
 THOS. WHITFIELD, N.Y. THOS. HULL, Providence.
 U. S. Mail Coach office. JOHN WHITE, Syracuse,
 SAMUEL SHICK, N. Y., great relief.
 EDWARD GORDON, HENRY LUSCOMB,

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with
 Waterman Sweet, of the county of Montgomery and
 State of New-York; we have witnessed many of
 his operations in Bone-Setting, and have seen many
 cripples restored to the use of their limbs by his
 aid; that we unhesitatingly believe his skill in Bone-
 Setting to be unparalleled. We cheerfully recom-
 mend him to the unfortunate cripple, believing that
 whatever case he, on examination, pronounces re-

mediable, is within his power very much to improve if not entirely restore.

Lenox, (Mass.) Dec. 11, 1835.

JOSEPH PALMER,
WM. W. MANN,
RUFUS HEWITT,
A. D. MANN,

CYRUS HEWITT, Lee,
NIEL PEASE,
JOSEPH PALMER, Jr.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the county of Onondaga, and its vicinity, do hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Doctor W. Sweet, and have witnessed some of his operations—his skill in Bone-Setting is unparalleled, many whom we have seen for years and considered confirmed and incurable cripples, have been by him, in a short time, and usually by a single operation, restored to the full use of their limbs. The cause of suffering humanity induces us to recommend to the unfortunate cripple immediate application to Doctor Sweet—and we verily believe whatever case he, on examination, pronounces remediable, is within his power if not entirely to restore, yet much to improve.

DAVID HALL,
M. S. MARSH,
JAMES A. COX,
C. F. WOODFORD,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
JOHN WHITE,
STEPHEN SMITH,
SAMUEL C. BREWSTER,
H. T. GIBSON,
WILLIAM A. COOK,
D. G. MONTGOMERY,
SCHUYLER STRONG,
JAMES MANNING,
SAMUEL LARNED,
Dr. SILAS BLISS,
DANIEL COMSTOCK,

JASON C. WOODRUFF,
JOHN H. JOHNSON,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jun.
A. MARSHALL,
R. WOOLWORTH,
CHARLES SPAFFORD,
E. K. SMITH,
E. D. HOPPING, Salina,
ALFRED DAUMAS, Syracuse,
JOHN LESLIE,
THOMAS STOKES,
SAMUEL S. BALDWIN.

I fully concur with the above signatures as to dislocated joints.

DANIEL DANA.

Syracuse, Jan. 10, 1835

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1837.

Having heard of Waterman Sweet's fame in the art of Bone-Setting, &c. and from the knowledge of some of our most respectable citizens, who have subscribed to this paper, I have no hesitation in recommending him to those who are afflicted in that way.

WM. SWAIM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1837.

To whom it may concern:—This is to certify that I have known Doctor Waterman Sweet for many years, and I recommend him to those who are afflicted with lameness, as a skillful operator. He has caused a number in this city and its vicinity, to walk with ease who have been for a long time deprived of the use of their limbs by dislocation, &c.

Yours, &c.

GEO. THOMAS,
Auctioneer.

I believe the above to be a modest statement of the ability of Dr. Waterman Sweet, he having operated on a member of my family to my satisfaction.

JOHN WARD, No. 42, Market-st,
Philadelphia.

There is no mistake in the Doctor's understanding his business, judging from personal knowledge of the fact.

C. W. VAN HORN,
ALLEN R. REEVES,
L. B. COFFIN,
J. JAMES,

JAMES L. MARTIN,
DAVID KNOX,
F. N. BEECH,
F. FRALEY,

CHAS. E. HEATH,
 JAMES M. SANDERSON,
 THOMAS EARP,
 GEORGE EARP,
 PETER MARSIELLES,

JNO. U. FRALEY, Jun.
 A. L. VAN HORN,
 EDMO. BROWN,
 P. B. WINGATE,
 P. PENNYASKELL.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Sweet to the afflicted, having been much relieved myself, and having seen numerous instances of persons who have been restored to the use of their limbs, when all hope had been abandoned.

THOMAS ALSOP.

I hereby certify, after suffering affliction with a dislocated shoulder many years, and attended by skillful physicians, I received no relief till by an operation by Dr. Sweet, it was restored, with the recovery of my health.

ELIZA JAMISON,
 wife of John Jamison.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. A. H. Swift, and other gentlemen of my acquaintance, I was induced to apply to Dr. Waterman Sweet, to examine the left shoulder of my youngest son, which for nearly two years had been perfectly useless. It had received the previous attention of several eminent Physicians, but without any apparent advantage; Dr. Sweet pronounced the case to be an entire dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, and wrist. The result of his attentions has satisfied me of his abilities,

and I most cheerfully recommend him to those who are in anyways afflicted with dislocations, &c.

R. S. EVERETT,

New-York, Feb. 26, 1839. 103 Liberty-st.

Having derived much benefit from Dr. Waterman Sweet, while suffering under a great degree of lameness, proceeding from rheumatism, which had dislocated some of my joints, I take pleasure in testifying that I believe him to be a very useful instrument in the hand of the Most High for the relief of his suffering creatures.

MARY ANNA FROST.

To the above testimony I can fully subscribe.

ANNA R. FROST.

I have known of several cases where considerable relief was obtained from Dr. Sweet's practice, where the patients were supposed to be incurable.

HENRY TROTH,

Druggist, Philadelphia.

I am one that can say that I have received great benefit from the skill of Doct. W. Sweet.

LYDIA WILLIS.

Having been several years a resident of Providence, and personally acquainted with Doct. Wa-

terman Sweet, I do not hesitate to recommend him as a Bone-Setter. I do this more cheerfully from the fact that after suffering for two years with a lame wrist, I was instantly relieved by Dr. Sweet, who set two bones in my wrist, although the different Surgeons to whom I had applied, declared it to be merely a sprain which they could not cure.

W. MARSHALL,

Book Seller, corner of Market and 7th st.
Philadelphia, 18th Oct. 1837.

The celebrity of Waterman Sweet is such, that I have no hesitation in recommending him as a person who, I believe, has relieved or cured, from what I have learnt, a considerable number of persons.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

Druggist.

Philadelphia, 10th month, 18, 1837.

I take pleasure in stating that I have been acquainted with Doctor Waterman Sweet for a number of years, and that our acquaintance began in Providence, Rhode Island, having the misfortune to put out one of the bones in my ankle. I applied to several Doctors for relief both in Providence and New-York, who all pronounced the case of my ankle to be nothing more than a sprain, the pain only increasing by the remedies. I was induced to send for Doct Sweet, who immediately put the bone in its place, and I could walk immediately, and stand on my feet with ease ; I feel free in recommending

him to the afflicted, not only from my own case, but from others that have come immediately under my knowledge.

WM. GREEN,
4, North 5th street.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1837.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 20, 1829.

Mr. W. Sweet,

My Dear Sir—I send you the following as a testimony of my belief in your skill in Bone-Setting, in the hope that it may be an inducement to some unfortunate persons like myself, to put your well tested powers to the proof, for your own and their good, as well as to show to you, that I conceive myself to have been very fortunate in receiving the benefit of your satisfactory skill and attention.

In the month of June last, I fractured my left knee pan, for the third time: being acquainted with Mr. Waterman Sweet, I employed him, and contrary to my own and my friends expectations, have become as sound as before the last fracture, although the bone was broken in three instead of two pieces as before. I believe him to be skillful in his profession, and any one having broken or dislocated bones, will, in my opinion, be fortunate in having his assistance.

STEPHEN A. APLIN, Jr.

WEST BARNSTABLE, June 8th, 1830.

The subscriber wishing to promote real merit, wishes to introduce Dr. Waterman Sweet as a prac-

tical Bone-Setter, and as one who understands the Anatomy of the human system.

My son, (six years of age) was injured at birth; he with difficulty learned to walk—was a cripple—was carried to a number of Doctors and got no relief—Dr. Sweet set his ankle, hip, knee, wrist, elbow, and shoulder; and the child can at this time stand erect, and with strength will walk as well as others. I therefore, with the greatest confidence, recommend him to all who have their frame out of order; as a gentleman, he is entitled to the friendly attention of all good men.

SEWALL FROST.

I hereby certify, that about the month of July, 1825, I hurt my hip, and the rheumatism set in and laid me up, I applied to eight or ten eminent physicians, among which was the celebrated Doctor White, of Cherry Valley; they called it the hip disease or rotten hip. I was confined to my bed about half the time since and could find no cure, my leg became two inches shorter than the other; I could not set down with any ease nor ride a horse at all, until I heard of Doct. Waterman Sweet, Natural Bone-Setter, of Florida, and on application to him he told me my hip was dislocated, and replaced it in a very short time, without much pain, and now I can walk as square as any body, and ride a horse with considerable ease, and in a fair way to soon be as sound as ever. My place of residence is in Litchfield town, county of Herkimer, state of New-York.

HORATIO L. WASHBUN.

Florida, Nov. 8th, 1830.

To the public, and particularly those who are afflicted with dislocated joints, either of long or short standing, or those who are suffering with rheumatic pains seated in any of the joints, to such I would recommend them to Doct. W. Sweet, whose superior skill in reducing dislocated joints and removing these rheumatic pains has been well attested, the medicine made use of by Dr. Sweet in preparing cases of long standing is perfectly mild and efficacious, his operations are generally attended with little pain, the benefits which many in the city have received from his operations are truly astonishing, both to patients and friends; quite a number who for years have been under the necessity of making use of crutches to enable them to get about, are now walking about with perfect ease, without the use of artificial means. Dr. Sweet differs materially from the medical faculty, in his course of treatment in the hip disease. He has operated on about one hundred persons in this city that have been sufferers with this hip disease—this hip disease, as it is termed, Doct. Sweet finds no less than a dislocation of the thigh bone; and those cases that have received the least attention from the faculty, have been reduced to joint with the greatest ease, attended with the least pain to patients; in all these operations he has not been under the necessity of resorting either to issues, setons, leeches, or cupping, to assist in reducing a single case to joint; many of these cases, it is true, have been attended with considerable trouble, particularly those who have been for a long time suffering with issues, setons, and the application of leeches and blisters, which have very much contract-

ed the muscles and ligaments, and caused the patient to suffer a considerable pain.

AN OBSERVER.

New-York, March 24, 1831.

This is to certify, that I have been lame for fourteen years by my hip being out of joint, which so contracted the bones of my leg and foot that I had to walk with a crutch in consequence of my leg being shorter than the other ; I had tried several Doctors but I found no relief from either of them. I then applied to Dr. Sweet, and in ten visits he has performed a perfect cure.

ANN BALL.

New-York, Feb. 13, 1832.

ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1832.

Miss S. Levely—The subject of the following lines, needs no comment. By Elizabeth's particular request, I now repeat the substance of a conversation which I had yesterday with two most respectable gentlemen, from West River ; these gentlemen were present at the time the Bone-Setter made two wonderful cures, or restored to two ladies the use of several of their limbs. That I may remove all doubt from your mind respecting the truth of the above assertion, one of the ladies that the Bone-Setter cured, is the wife of Mr. Philp Pindle, who is one of the gentlemen that I had this conversation with. Now, Mr. Pindle told me that his wife had been lame for thirty years, and that he, Mr. P. did

not believe it possible that any mortal man could possibly do any thing for his wife that would enable her to walk and that perfectly straight. Miss S. permit D. C. to ask one question. Is it reasonable or likely that Mr. Pindle, a man who is esteemed and respected by every person that is acquainted with him, should tell an untruth, and his own wife the subject ?

I am certain you will let this case have its influence with you, there is not a shadow of doubt on my mind. Elizabeth and I both earnestly join, and beg you to send for the good man once more ; he is now in Baltimore, do not delay, he may leave your city earlier than expected, and surely you would regret if you neglect to profit by this opportunity. In haste, our Capt. will not wait, or I could relate a great deal more to prove the man can do as he promises.

Yours, &c.

D. CLAUDE, Jr.

I, the subscriber, do declare that I was greatly affected with a lameness in my knee for eight years past, occasioned by falling, and putting my hip out of joint and a few bones out of their place in my knee, I was so reduced with extreme pain and weakness that I was not able to walk without a staff, having tried the best advice of more than a dozen of the most able physicians could prescribe, but received no benefit. I thought my case hopeless until I heard of Doctor Sweet, who set my hip and knee in the course of three weeks with the greatest ease, after using a few bottles of his medicine, I have so far recovered the use of my leg that I am

able to walk any distance without a staff; after using a few bottles more I shall be perfectly cured.

MARY J. SCRIBNER.

New-York, Augst 23d, 1831.

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1832.

Dr. Waterman Sweet,

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to certify, to the great benefit my daughter has derived from your superior skill in Bone-Setting, after an affliction from infancy—over twelve years.

J. W. OSGOOD.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Baltimore and the adjacent country, certify that we have been afflicted for a long time with dislocated joints, contracted muscles, &c. ; that we have been in the constant use of all the means that were offered, without any relief, until the arrival in our city of Dr. Waterman Sweet, when to our surprize and great gratification we found ourselves either entirely cured or greatly benefitted, (on application to him) by his superior skill as a Bone-Setter.

HEZEKIAH COBORTH,

MARY L. NEEDLES,

EDWARD NEEDLES,

for himself and daughter.

Baltimore, May 7, 1832.

To whomsoever it may concern.—Some twelve or fourteen years ago, I was employed as pedagogue, in the vicinity of Waterman Sweet, (Florida.) At or near the door of said Waterman, I was overtaken by misfortune, and in the event, discovered my leg was broken. I was taken into said Sweet's, with whom I tarried until qualified for removal, (to my father's house.) Said Waterman Sweet was recommended to me as a proper person to manage and set the leg. I consented to his doing so—and he took sole charge of that department, was unusually successful, and the leg is now as well, and does the same office as the other.

N. B.—The leg was badly broken, yea, very excessively fractured! Nine pieces of bones (some three-fourths of an inch long, others about the size of a grain of Indian corn,) emanated from the fracture, before it became solid—say within three or four months. I'd merely observe, that I've had a regularly bred physician set a bone for me, whose operation was exceedingly painful, in comparison to Waterman Sweet.

Were I to have a bone set this day, I'd say with candor, that I'd sooner have W. Sweet to set it, than any other person (or physician) with whom I've yet become acquainted.

AARON HULIN.

Johnstown, March 7, 1834.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Stephens, of Bellville, New-Jersey, dated 27th Nov., 1834:

“I had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Sweet last Monday evening, and I cannot in sufficient terms

“express my gratitude to you for your kind attention. We shall ever feel in grateful remembrance for this act, because we do think in a few months that our dear daughter Elizabeth will be restored to the use of her limbs, almost or as perfect as others. The operation being so simple, and attended with so little pain, and no trouble, we sometimes think it hardly possible, and scarcely probable, that the cure can be lasting—but of this, with proper attention, we are well satisfied there can be no doubt. Our physicians here pronounce it perfectly well done, and with Dr. Sweet they say all or most all depends upon proper care on our part, which you are aware will not be wanting.”

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Stephens, the person above mentioned as the subject on whom the operation was performed—she is about 14 years old, and has been a cripple from her infancy with a dislocated hip.—Letter dated 5th December.

“Dr. Sweet came to our house last week to put my hip in place, on the same evening I was bathed and had a bandage made so as to have every thing ready. In the morning, after breakfast was through, I was bathed again—then I sat even on the chair, and he stretched my leg as far as need be, and then my hip went in place in three minutes—I did not feel any pain, I walk much better since it has been done.”

I certify that the above two extracts are from letters that I have received. That I am well and intimately acquainted with the writers, they being relations of mine. It was at my recommendation and solicitation that Dr. Sweet went to Bellville for

the purpose of performing the operation spoken of—I have every confidence in the belief that he has performed all that is stated.—Dated 18th December, 1834.

JOHN OGDEN DEY,
of Albany.

SCHENECTADY, December 17, 1834.

I hereby certify, that about two years since, I had the misfortune to meet with an accident and sprained my knee so severely, that I was disabled from walking. A few hours after the occurrence, I heard of Waterman Sweet, commonly called Bone-Setter Sweet. For relief I employed said Sweet, when I was unable to walk. In half an hour after he commenced the operations, I was enabled to walk, and in a few weeks was perfectly well. I also had a son relieved by said Sweet, by setting his hip of long standing, consequently I recommend Mr. Sweet with confidence.

J. WALTON.

To whom this may concern.

PENN-YAN, 14th March, 1835.

This may certify that my daughter, at the age of fifteen months, received a slight fall which injured her knee, and caused some considerable inflammation, and swelling at the knee. Poultices and blisters were applied to the knee, and other applications for upwards of three years and a half—within which time the knee was lamed, just above the knee joint, from which application she received no benefit, (and these were all under the directions of physicians)—but to the reverse, it constantly grew worse, so

much so that she had entirely lost the use of her limb, and was obliged to use crutches for more than two years of the above time, and I have no doubt would never have received the use of her limb had I not applied to Doct. Waterman Sweet, the Bone-Setter, of Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., who immediately on examining her case pronounced the hip to be out of joint—he set the hip and applied relaxing medicines to her knee, which was drawn by contraction of the muscles to a right angle. The limb is almost straight, she has almost the entire use of it, and I have no doubt it would now be as good a limb as the other, had it not been for the lancing the knee and other applications which has stiffened the joint.

EBEN SMITH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7th, 1835.

Mr. W. Sweet,

Sir—When you left this place you expressed a wish to hear, in a few weeks, if my health improved as you encouraged us to hope it would—and as father is much engaged in business, I will readily give you the information you desired, the more readily as it is in my power to say that my health has improved far beyond what I dared expect, or even hope it would in so short a time.

We have closely followed your directions about bathing, rubbing, exercising my arms, &c., and continued to do so, even to the present time, as I find myself much benefitted by it. For the first week after you left, I gained but very little, as I suffered much severe pain in my face, in conse-

quence of having a defective tooth; after that was extracted, I immediately began to gain strength, and walk better—have now entirely given up my cane—go about the house and yard without it, or any other support, and have walked, with the assistance of my father's arm, more than a square without resting. In August last, I walked the same distance and was obliged to stop and sit down three or four times. Can now walk farther alone than I have been able to for seven years past—for the ability to do so, I feel under God, indebted to you, and am very grateful for the assistance you have rendered me.

My arm continues to improve steadily, although some contraction of the muscles of the inner part of my arm and shoulder still remains, it is gradually yielding to the application you recommended. I can now sew, and use my arm for all necessary purposes with perfect ease. For this, also, I am under obligation to you, and we are sanguine in our hopes that your predictions may be still farther fulfilled, and that I shall eventually recover my health, be able to walk as well as others, and to discontinue the use of opiates; though as yet I have not succeeded in reducing my daily allowance of morphine more than half a grain. I am obliged to proceed very slowly and carefully in my endeavors to lessen my potion—as I feel very sensibly and painfully the want of the half-grain which it has lost within two weeks, but the successful result of your treatment in other respects, induces me to believe it will succeed in this when I have gained more strength by exercise, &c. I was able to resume horseback exercise in three weeks after my shoulder was reduced.

I have written thus particularly because you expressed a desire to know how far your expectations were answered, and because I think it must give you pleasure to know that you have been the instrument of conferring upon me important benefits, and the power of much enjoyment from which I have long been debarred—for which, will you accept the thanks and gratitude of

Your obliged, J. HASTINGS.

Mr. Sweet—Dear Sir—Enclosed is a check for one hundred dollars, for which you will please acknowledge the receipt. Also please let me know what time you expect to be here again, as many people who have heard of the cure of my daughter, are very desirous to see you. Do not omit to visit this place again. I will give you a statement of my daughter's cure, which you may publish. I think it will be of great service to you, as her case is so well known.

Yours, &c. N. HASTINGS.

I do hereby certify, that I called on Doct. Waterman Sweet, to see my daughter Elizabeth Lewis, who has been afflicted for about four years with a weakness in the left shoulder and elbow, and he found her elbow and shoulder out of place, and I advised him if there could be any thing done to help her, to do it, and he * set them, and the child is in a fair way to recover ; she can use her arm very near as well as the other, and can raise it to her head, which she had not done for four years before. I called in several Doctors before, and they pronounced it * I have no doubt but in a

very short time that she will be as well as if it had never happened, and I would advise all persons who are afflicted, to call on Dr. Sweet, if they can.

May 2, 1836.

ALBERT LEWIS.

Broad-Way Hotel, }
CINCINNATI, May 5, 1836. }

It is with pleasure that I certify, that Dr. Waterman Sweet has been in the practice of Bone-Setting, since January, in this vicinity, and I have been witness and can bear testimony to his skill in that line, and further, of his good character and gentlemanly deportment, and can recommend him to the unfortunate cripple for relief in his line of practice.

AUGUSTUS ISHAM, Proprietor.

Dr. Waterman Sweet operated with astonishing success upon the joints and limbs of my wife, who had been confined to her bed about five months, with something of a disease of spine and dislocation of the hip. She had not been able to sit up scarcely long enough to have her bed made for a considerable time previous to the operation, but was able to set up and walk immediately after. She has been mending ever since, and is now almost as active on her feet as she ever was.

CALEB CLOTHIER,

No. 45 Cherry-street.

Philadelphia, 10th month 19th, 1837.

ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1837.

I do hereby certify, that my daughter, aged about 20 years, having spent the winter in the town of Lysander, in the county of Onondaga, returned to Albany, the place of my residence, in the month of May last, crippled in her right leg, which had become nearly two inches shorter than the other. She could not move a joint from the hip down, not even a toe on her foot, and was in this state when visited by Dr. Sweet, who operated upon her successfully. She is perfectly restored, and walks and exercises upon that limb without any pain or inconvenience.

JONAS WICKES,

Deputy Cl'k. of the city and county of Albany.

RAHWAY, January 11, 1838.

Messrs. Henry R. Lee & Co., N. Orleans,

Gentlemen—Doct. Waterman Sweet, the bearer of this, talks of visiting New-Orleans, either during the present or next season, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce him to your acquaintance, that you, in turn, may feel a confidence in recommending him to all that are maimed or lame in any way.

You will recollect the great benefit I received from him. When he operated upon me I had been lame over two years with a sprain, as the physicians termed it, in the hip,—and more than one year of that period had been under the care of one of the most eminent Surgeons in New-York, but without having received any benefit. During the period of my lameness I was examined by many eminent Surgeons in different places, all of whom agreed that nothing was out of place in my hip,—

that it was a simple sprain, but could do nothing for me more than had been done, and in fact, all recommended the same mode of treatment.

When Doct. Sweet saw me, he at once said that my hip was out of place,—a partial dislocation, and operated on me with that view, and as you are aware, with the most happy effects. After two months, by strictly persevering in his system, I found myself much benefitted—at six months, could walk without limping but very little and without using a cane, and at the expiration of one year I pronounced myself, and so did others, as well as ever.

I have now been well four years, and during that time have experienced no inconvenience. I can run, jump or walk as fast, and as far as ever.

In conclusion, if you know of any who have been unfortunate in getting their limbs injured in any way, prevail on them to see Dr. Sweet without delay, who, I feel persuaded, will do them a great benefit and never an injury.

I remain very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CLAYTON MOORE.

Essex, 27th November, 1838.

This may certify that I, Thomas Worden, of Essex, county of Essex, and state of New-York, have been lame with a stiff knee for twenty-five years, that a man called Dr. Sweet began to work on my hip, knee and foot about five minutes, and I could walk as well as ever, without any injury whatever.

Witness my hand, THOMAS WORDEN.

Witness, ABM. CHASE.

*..... VILLAGE, Feb. 12th, 1839.

Dear Sir—With peculiar pleasure I perused your kind and most welcome letter, and should have replied to it much sooner than this, but I have been waiting for father to write first; please to excuse this long delay and think not that we were indifferent to your request. We were happy to hear of your health and prosperity, but what interested me more particularly was that the Lord was blessing the labors of your hands in so wonderful a manner, that hundreds were raised from beds of affliction and distress to praise the Lord for returning health. Agreeable to your request, I will now give you a statement of the progress I made in walking after you left me, and some of the exercises of my mind during that time. When I returned home and was brought into the house, I began to realize my physician was gone and I should see him no more, my spirits began to sink and I felt as if all hopes of walking were at an end; I did not realize how much I was depending on you until you was gone, then I could see my trust was in man and not in God, but while I was deploring my situation I was enabled to look to the Lord for assisting grace, and I found him a present help in time of trouble. I then took courage and made every exertion in my power to make, putting full confidence in God that he would carry me through.

That evening I walked twice across my room in the frame, the next day I walked the length of the hall and back again; this was a very long walk, consequently I was very much fatigued, still I was resolved to persevere, and follow your directions as

* The manuscript being marred, the printer could not distinguish the name.

near as I could. I walked more or less every day as I could bear, and found by exercising I gained strength. In two weeks I walked with the canes you made for me with some assistance. After I rested a while, thought I would try the canes without assistance, I walked about six feet and then found my strength failed. In two weeks and three days I took my canes and walked out into the kitchen to the astonishment of all my friends. I could not walk back again, so they brought the frame. I found the frame a great support to me, as I could not stand very straight yet, my cords being so much drawn. About this time I received your letter and medicine which greatly encouraged me to press forward. The medicine I found very beneficial; think I gained strength daily, so that in four weeks time I could walk all over the house with crutches, and rode one mile and a half to see my friend, Mrs. Hallock, and stayed several days with her; Mrs. Hallock was very much surprised at the progress I had made in walking. I could now get in bed myself with very little help, this I considered a great blessing.

I continued to gain in strength daily, so that in a short time I found I could stand alone—how wonderful. I felt that the Lord had given me strength to stand alone, although I could not take one step; this circumstance appeared strange to me, but my brother told me I would not be able to walk until I could bear all my weight on one foot, this I found true. In six weeks I was carried to meeting for the first time, it was a protracted meeting. I got there just as the prayer meeting was out—the people all flocked about me to congratulate me on the happy change in my situation; it was a melting

time I assure you. I felt almost overcome with meeting my Christian friends, and finding myself in the house of God once more. Our minister could scarcely believe his eyes, for he was not expecting to see me there.

When he opened the meeting, he read a hymn commencing with these words—

“ When we are raised from deep distress ;”
and the hymn beginning thus :

“ What shall I render to my God ;”
and in his prayer he thanked the Lord for the great deliverances he had wrought on my account. I sensibly felt that I was under the deepest obligations to God for his unspeakable goodness to me, that he had permitted me to worship him in his earthly courts once more ; but this was only the beginning of good days. The meetings were kept up constantly three times a week several months in succession. I generally attended three meetings on the Sabbath, and the evening meetings when I could be carried. Our meetings were very interesting, and we felt encouraged that the Lord was about to move his work among us. The people of God were roused from their slumbers, and called loudly upon God to have mercy on sinners. Their prayers were not in vain, a few we have reason to hope have enlisted under the banner of king Jesus. I think I never enjoyed more of the divine blessings nor felt a greater anxiety for the worth of immortal souls.— I could not refrain from speaking of the goodness of God to my soul, and warning sinners to flee from the wrath to come. I now began to feel as if I was almost in a new world. In about three months I began to walk some without crutches. Imagine to yourself, my friend, the pleasure I felt in once more

walking upon God's earthly footstool. I cannot describe my feelings, they are past description—suffice it to say my heart was filled with gratitude to God that he had ever put into your heart to visit this house of affliction. Surely this is the Lord's doings, and it is marvelous in our eyes. May the Lord continue to bless the labor of your hands in raising many more from beds of affliction and distress. About this time the weather grew very warm, and my feet began to swell at such a rate that it was very difficult to get about with crutches. I had several falls that put me back very much, one in particular—I fell part the way down stairs, it hurt me very much, so that I was obliged to keep pretty still. I now felt almost discouraged, but I felt truly thankful I was hurt no worse. I bathed with the medicine freely, and soon found I got better.—After the hot weather abated I gained strength very fast, so that in six months time I laid my crutches aside and have been gaining slowly ever since. I feel a considerable soreness in my hip and stiffness in my joints; this I think was owing to my being out of medicine and beginning to work before I was able. I can do a little of all kinds of work, and can ride the distance of twelve miles with very little fatigue; this I consider a great privilege. I am no more the helpless cripple that you found me, but through the goodness and mercy of the Lord, I have been enabled to walk, with some assistance, to the house of prayer; yes, my friend, the blessings of God have attended your faithful labors, and answered your earnest prayers in my behalf. Will not this intelligence inspire gratitude in your breast, that God should make you the humble instrument in his hands of raising one who has been so long afflicted

and deprived of the blessing of health ; yes, methinks it will, and my heart overflows with gratitude and my eyes with tears while I write, that one so unworthy and so undeserving as I am, may be permitted to add one more to the number that have been raised from helpless cripples to the enjoyment of health and strength. " Bless the Lord O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." Oh ! how I long to see you, and feel as if I could not be deprived of the privilege. The interest you have taken in my welfare has, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance. I can truly say I know of no person I should be more happy to wait on than yourself ; I have wondered how you would come so near as New-York and not visit the island ; there is a number that wish to see you very much. A young lady some miles east of here is very much deformed ; she is a near relative of one of our members ; she has great faith you could help her, she would be willing to go down to the city if she knew you would be there any time ; please to write immediately, and let me know whether you can come on the island, or wish her to come to New-York. I will write to her after receiving your letter, it would be my wish for you to come on the island.— Mr. Gilson Gillett has a child that has been helpless two years, thinks you could help him. Mr. B. Overton, the one I spoke of that has been confined so long, has faith you could help him. I have no doubt but that you could help him. If you could restore him to health again it would be as great a miracle as my cure has been. Mr. Helms' daughter is no better, they think she grows more deformed ; Mr. Hawkins' son is much better than they had any idea he would be, does not complain of his

hip so much as formerly. I fear I shall weary your patience reading my long letter, although I am not willing to close without giving you a history of the misfortunes that have befallen us since you was here. About two months ago mother fell down the cellar stairs and put her wrist out of joint and cracked the bone of her arm. When I heard her groans, I expected she was killed. No tongue can tell how I felt. I hastened to her and found her wrist was out of joint, and felt truly thankful she was hurt no worse ; this was a severe trial to mother, for she was obliged to lie by for a time—what a change ! A few months before I was confined to my room and now mother has taken my place. I felt thankful the Lord had given me strength to take care of her, and this I was enabled to do for a number of weeks; the Lord has supported me under this trial as in times past, and I believe he will stand by me to the last. I do not enjoy my mind as I have done in times that are past—but think I can say the cause is precious ; have some faint views of the infinite excellence of God, which causes me to mourn that I sin so much against Him, and to long for strength to vanquish my spiritual foes. But O how seldom do I get near to God, or have any sense of divine things ; if a Christian, surely I am the least of all—I desire an interest in your prayers that I may be more faithful in the cause of my blessed Redeemer—may the best of Heaven's blessings attend you, is the prayer of

Your unworthy friend,
ANN MARIA HAMMOND.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. Swift and other friends, I was induced to call upon Dr. Waterman Sweet, to request his attendance upon my youngest son, whose left arm had been entirely useless for nearly two years, from (as had been previously represented to me by eminent physicians) a Paralysis. Doct. Sweet examined the arm and pronounced it to be an entire dislocation of the shoulder, elbow and wrist, the two latter dislocations having been the natural consequence of the continued morbid state of the arm. Feeling confident, from previous cases of his practice represented to me by gentlemen, I solicited his immediate attention to the case. It now affords me much personal pleasure to be able to state that such has been the result of his practice, that in the short space of two weeks, the whole arm manifested strong evidences of renewed strength, and that I entertain the strongest confidence of its speedy entire restoration. With grateful feelings for his services to my son, I cheerfully recommend him to all who may be afflicted from fracture or dislocation of bones.

R. EVERETT,
103 Liberty-st.

March 6, 1839.

MIDDLEBURY, March 27, 1839.

Dear Sir :—Your favor of March the 20th, is duly received ; we are happy to learn of your good health, as it enables you to help the afflicted and do good. It is gratifying to learn that you have plenty of business, for I sincerely believe you are deserving of encouragement, notwithstanding the opposition of our physicians to the contrary. You have done

much good here sir, and have many warm friends. My daughter Sybil has been growing better and better ever since you left here ; she very soon left off using her crutches, rode out, and is now able to walk to my store ; she is now here for the second time, and feels no bad effects from it, she limps but little, and suffers no pain of consequence ; I have no hesitation in saying that I have no doubt but she will entirely recover ; she is now altogether better than I ever expected she would be. The last time I heard from Miss Weaver, of Bridport, she was getting along more rapidly than my daughter ; she very soon after your operation was able to go to church, and her only trouble was her issue, which would not heal. I saw old Mr. Ripley last week, he told me his daughter had entirely recovered, but from long habit, fourteen years of limping, she had not entirely broke herself of that habit. Miss Adams has been very low since you left, her constitution was all broke down as you know ; her father told me last week that she is now gaining ; indeed, sir, I do not know of a single case about here that was not helped by your operation, where they did not meet with some accident afterwards, as the case of Mr. Cook, of Salisbury, or Sandford, of Cornwall, or neglected to take proper care of themselves, as was the case of young Merrick. A great many persons called on me after you left, to learn where you could be found, and I can assure you that were you to visit our part of the country again, every one would be glad to see you except the physicians. I think of visiting New-York the last of May, should you still be in the city, I shall call on you. I feel under great obligations sir, for your skill in saving my daughter, who in all human probability would

have been a cripple for life, if Providence had not have sent you among us. I feel also indebted to my friend, the Hon. H. Seymour, for introducing you at my house, for you know I had but little faith. The family join in kind regards to you and for your welfare.

Your grateful friend,

JONATHAN HAGAR.

I, Robert Sedgwick, of the city of New-York, do certify, that I have been under the care of Doct. Waterman Sweet, for several weeks last past, in consequence of an attack of paralysis of the 9th of March, 1838. My attack was very severe indeed, at the time I sent for Doct. Sweet; my right shoulder blade was considerably displaced and I had but very little use of my hand, the fingers of which were very much contracted and extremely stiff. The muscles or cords of my right thigh were very much contracted so as to have the effect of a partial dislocation of the hip. The shoulder blade was immediately restored to its place, and so were the muscles of the hip, and the circulation was restored in a wonderful degree in all the joints, and the fingers of the right hand are now as limber as they ever were, and I have a fair prospect of a complete recovery.

ROBERT SEDGWICK.

New-York, March 29, 1839.

PROVIDENCE, April 2, 1839.

This is to certify, that Sophia Myrick, of Providence, fell about six months ago, and struck her el-

bow, in such a way as to dislocate her shoulder and elbow, and three or more respectable practicing physicians were called at different times, and each persisted in saying that the bone was not out. One said that the bone was split, and another that it was a bad sprain, &c., yet it did not get so that it could be used at all, but was carried in one position for about six months until this day, when Doct. Waterman Sweet was called, and pronounced the shoulder and elbow to be out of place, and that the bones were not split nor injured, and in consequence of the bones remaining out so long the joints of the fingers were drawn out of place. Dr. Sweet commenced and placed her shoulder right, then the joints to the fingers and wrist, and she could and did put her hand behind her, what she had not done since the fall. He then put the elbow in place, and she put her hand to her head, and to all appearance the limb was as straight and perfect, except the swelling, as the other. The operation was painful and lasted about twenty minutes, and was done as delicately as could be expected. I was eye witness to, and assisted in the operation.

SAMUEL H. WALES,
No. 6 Market Square.

PROVIDENCE, April 2, 1839.

This is to certify, that my child's shoulder was dislocated when about six weeks old, and has remained nearly useless about nine years. Physicians had been consulted and pronounced it incurable, unless nature should relieve her, until this day, when Doctor Waterman Sweet put the shoulder in place, and the child immediately raised her arm to the head.

CYNTHIA JENKS.

NEW-YORK, 6th June, 1839.

Doctor Waterman Sweet,

Dear Sir—My niece, Julia E. Carll, is highly delighted, and all her friends much gratified, in witnessing the extraordinary change you have made in her foot and ankle in the short space of about six weeks—from having been obliged from childhood, to now about fourteen years old—to walk upon the outside of her foot, the sole turned quite in and the heel uplifted nearly two inches. She now treads very nearly, and with a prospect soon of treading quite level and straight with her heel also upon the ground. It seems almost a miracle ; she and her friends will always remember you and hail the day of our acquaintance with pleasure ; we are satisfied that but for your skill in Bone-Setting, &c., she would have been a cripple for life, whereas her prospect now is (that following your directions,) she will soon be able so to walk, as that a common observer would hardly suspect that she had ever been lame ; long may you yet live, my dear sir, be happy, and a help and blessing to the unfortunate, is the sincere wish of your friend, and very

Humble servant,

A. G. THOMPSON,

No. 174 William-street.

NEW-YORK, August 8, 1839.

I have no hesitation in giving my certificate, without solicitation, to Dr. Waterman Sweet, of Florida, Montgomery county, in this State. He has attended upon me for about three months, for a very severe injury occasioned by striking my right hand, while running, against a hogshead of tobacco, and pitching from it and falling with my whole weight

upon a pile of anchors. Immediately after, the whole limb swelled, and the next day I put myself under the care of my physician, whose opinion was, that one or more of the ligaments of the wrist was ruptured, and the wrist very severely sprained. It was ordered to be slung, and kept as nearly as possible, in one position, and successively treated with leeches, cupping, blisters, and highly stimulating applications, for about four months, without any permanent benefit. I then applied to Dr. W. Sweet, who examined the arm and hand, and pronounced it, as his opinion, "That the shoulder and elbow were not in natural positions, and that the wrist joint was more completely dislocated than any case he had ever seen before." At that time I could not put my hand to my head, nor use it in eating, or dressing myself. I was satisfied that he had more nearly appreciated my case, and suffered him to commence operations at once. In less than a quarter of an hour, (before he had done any thing to the wrist,) I could put my hand not only up to my head, but over it as well as I ever could before the injury. The wrist required a great deal of care, and was long in acquiring strength, but by closely following his directions, and submitting to frequent operations as the tenderness of the part allowed, I have almost entirely recovered the use of my right hand and arm, which I do not believe I should ever have done, if I had continued similar treatment to that I had been pursuing before he saw it. * *

I have perfect confidence in this Dr. W. Sweet's skill in restoring dislocated joints, and should take pleasure in recommending him to any of my friends who may have similar accidents.

CHARLES BALDWIN,
Ship. and Merch'se. Broker, No. 96 Wall-st.

Sir—The bearer is Dr. Sweet, the “celebrated Bone-Setter ;” he has been fixing my leg. We think he can put your daughter’s hip in ; if he can, it will be a good thing, if he cannot, he won’t charge any thing.

Yours, &c.

June 24, 1841.

JOSHUA CARHART.

NORWICH, (Long Island,) May, 1842.

This is to certify, that our daughter, aged eight months, was seized with the whooping cough, in July, 1838, and after having it for four or five weeks, a severe fever set in and her life was despaired of for several weeks, when she seemed to recover a little so as to be able to sit up ; although she did not get entirely well, and in the following February she lost the use of her lower limbs so as she was not able to sit up at all, nor could not bear to be moved, and after some months she had an abscess in her left groin and another in her right thigh, which discharged continually for several months until several small pieces of bone came out, her sufferings all the time were beyond description ; she wasted to a mere skeleton, her flesh seemed almost to cleave to the bone ; we called in several of the most eminent physicians to see her, one of the first surgeons from the city of New-York called to see her, and he said that the weakness was in her back, and that we must keep her lying on her back and plunge her in cold water every morning ; this was in the spring of 1840. We followed his directions throughout the summer, only instead of plunging her in the water we bathed her all over every morning with cold water, but still her strength seemed to diminish till we gave up all hopes of her recovery.—

Friends and physicians all concluded that it was impossible for her to get well, but still she seemed to live along, as it were, between life and death, until the spring of 1841, when a particular friend advised us to call Dr. Sweet, the celebrated Bone-Setter, to see her ; he then being in New-York, we wrote him a few lines stating her case as near as we could, he came up immediately, and as soon as he examined her he said her lower limbs were all out of place from her hips down to her ankles, and he thought he could relieve her ; he left her some medicine to bathe her body all over three times every day, which we did without fail, and the following week he came up and operated upon her, and as soon as he had performed his operations upon her she was able to sit up immediately, which she had not done before for many months. When we called Dr. Sweet to see her we had handled her altogether for fourteen months on a pillow, and five weeks from the time he first saw her she was able to sit on her chair for half an hour at one time, and she has been improving ever since, and now she walks as well as any child, and is now in the full enjoyment of health for which we cannot feel too much gratitude to Dr. S., for without his aid she must ere this have been laid in the silent tomb, or if she had lived, which was almost next to an impossibility in the condition she was in, she must have been a poor helpless creature the rest of her days. These are plain simple facts, and if any person who should read this certificate and doubt what we have written, if they will only take the trouble to call on us, we will cheerfully affirm to all that is written herein.

RICHARD R. NAFIS,
ADRIANNA NAFIS.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1842.

Dr. Sweet—

Inclosed is double the amount of your charge—which, in gratitude I must say, is far short (in value) of the benefits I have received from you—and nothing but pecuniary circumstances could induce me to offer you so small an amount for so great a benefit.

Yours, most gratefully,
JOSEPH NUNNS.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 18, 1842.

To those who may require the services of Mr. Waterman Sweet to assist or operate on the joints or fractured bones, I can with the greatest assurance, recommend him to your particular confidence, as to my own experience from the operations on myself in setting nine of the most important joints of my limbs, which had been dislocated fifty weeks to a day, and the physicians attending me during that time could not give me any relief, and then after Waterman Sweet performed the operations I could stand the first day, and now are walking about the streets with my canes with ease and comfort.

WARREN HAIGHT,
Col. 6th Reg't. Essex Brigade.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1842.

Dear Brother,

This will introduce to your acquaintance Doctor Waterman Sweet, the very celebrated Bone-Setter, (and curer of contractions of the nerves,) having performed some most astonishing cures of these diseases, and has done a very great deal to father and

sister Eliza ; he is employed out by Judge Donnell, of Newbern, to relieve Gov. Spaight, of Clermont, near Newbern. And, should you know of any suffering under the above diseases, you can recommend him with the fullest confidence ; and any civilities you can confer on Dr. Sweet, father will feel particularly grateful for, and you will greatly oblige,

Your affectionate brother,

THEODORE MARTINE.

We, the undersigned, residents of the town of Florida, county of Montgomery, and state of New-York, do certify that we are well acquainted with Doct. Waterman Sweet, the Natural Bone-Setter, for forty years past ; and that he is a man of good moral character, temperate in his habits, and a member of the Baptist Church and in good standing with the same. And from our knowledge of his great experience in Bone-Setting, we can cheerfully recommend him to any person who requires his aid ; we could recite cases without number, where Doct. Sweet has performed cures of dislocated hips, shoulders, &c., after having been given over by the regular physicians. Where Doct. Sweet and his practice are known, he requires no certificate from any person as to his character, habits and his usefulness in Bone-Setting.

Dated at Florida, December 24, 1842.

J. CADY,

E. M. B. GLEN,

G. S. PHILLIPS,

JNO. VOORHEES,

A. B. WILTON,

ABM. DEVONBURGH,

WM. C. NOXEN,

GEO. GRAY,

GARRET RADLEY,

JNO. FRENCH,

T. R. LIDDLE,
AMOS FULLER,

JACOB JOHNSON,
JOHN M'CLUMPHA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 31, 1842.

I am well acquainted with the above signatures. They are gentlemen of high standing and respectability. I have known the reputation of Dr. Sweet, which stands high as a "Natural Bone-Setter" for many years.

JOHN SANDFORD.

We will refer those that have any doubts as to the character of those that have signed the within, to the Hon. John Sandford, member from Montgomery county, Hon. R. McClellan, from Columbia, Hon. Mr. Bowne, from Otsego county. The Hon. John Sandford is acquainted with all the other gentlemen; with part of those that have signed the certificate.

I am acquainted with several of the gentlemen who have signed the above certificate. They are gentlemen of high standing and character. Their statements are entitled to the fullest credence and confidence.

January 2, 1842.

S. S. BOWNE

Doct. W. SWEET,

Dear Sir—Having heard from Washington City that your character as a Bone-Setter had been questioned, and that you was called by some an impostor, we felt it our duty to send you a certificate to the contrary. And if you conceive it necessary to prove the report unfounded, you may make such use of our certificate as you think proper.

Very respectfully yours,

Minaville, Dec. 24, 1842.

J. CADY.

I personally know many of the gentlemen who signed the annexed certificate. They are among

the most respectable citizens of Montgomery county, New-York. Their statements are entitled to credit.

ROBT. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1843.

Dear Sir—It has been suggested to me by a friend, that you would desire to have an expression of my opinion of you as a Natural Bone-Setter. I give it with great pleasure, having witnessed, in several cases, the beneficial effects of your practice. In one case, in my own family, that of a young lady who has been a cripple for twenty years, even from her infancy, the improvement has far surpassed expectation. She has abandoned her crutches, and now walks with comparative ease and continues to improve. I have no doubt, as soon as her strength is restored, it will be a perfect cure. Many other cases have come within my personal observation, in most of which the Doct. has done all and some of them more than he promised. I consider him fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your most ob't.

Doct. W. Sweet, }
now in Washington. }

SAM. I. POTTS.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 4, 1842.

Between nine and ten years since, the arm bone of my wife was dislocated at the shoulder joint. After repeated efforts on the part of several of the best surgeons in the District, and after extreme suffering, endured by the patient, the bone was believed to have been restored to its proper

place : but by a premature and injudicious exertion of the limb, it again slipped out of joint—and the patient having suffered so intensely from the operation of reduction, was unwilling to undergo another, and the arm from that time until within a few weeks, remained in a great measure in a state of paralysis, accompanied by a soreness or painful sensation in the muscles between the shoulder and the elbow ; the patient not being able to raise her hand to her mouth, or indeed to give her arm any of its natural motions with ease or freedom : the whole arm has also become smaller than the other. A few weeks since, Mr. Sweet, extensively and favorably known to the public as the “ Natural Bone-Setter,” attempted to reduce the dislocation, in which he says he has succeeded. To one like myself, unskilled in Anatomy, it would be difficult to ascertain, assuredly, whether or not the bone is perfectly restored to its natural position ; and this the rather because of the size and abundance of the muscle of the arm and shoulder in this case. But this much I can say with great truth, and unhesitating confidence, that the paralytic condition of the arm is greatly removed—the patient can now not only place her hand to her mouth, but upon her forehead and to the back of her neck ; and, in a word, has now the free and easy, and pleasant use of the arm, almost equal to that which is natural. I feel very grateful to Mr. S. for the service rendered to my wife—a service indeed inestimable. What I have said, I feel is due to Mr. S. I believe him to be singularly skillful and successful in his undertakings of reducing dislocations. His operations are attended with but little pain—his charges moderate, and I think he is entitled to the confidence of the public as an

operator. But designing to say nothing more nor less than what I believe, Mr. S. must excuse me if I say I cannot subscribe to his opinion, that he meets with many cases of dislocations of shoulders, hips, and knees, &c., in which the patients are unconscious of any thing of the kind themselves. This I cannot but regard as the ultraism of his profession. However, of this, people will judge for themselves, in all such cases no injury, I believe, but some good results from exercising the joints, and may be regarded at least an innocent and healthful champooing.

T. WAUGH.

CYNTHIANA, Sept. 1825.

In March, 1825, I got my ankle sprained in Philadelphia, and May following I got my other ankle sprained near Wheeling, on my return. Since that time I have had them often hurt. Sometimes I have been unable to leave my bed. At other times I was able to go about the house on my knees, and ride on a horse; and twice, during the time, could go about with crutches. When Dr. Sweet came to me last June, I could travel about on my knees; one leg was about one inch shorter than the other, but I was unable to stand alone; immediately after the operation I stood alone, and by the aid of hand crutches, walked across my room the same evening, several times. The next day I went down stairs with my crutches, and the third day made several steps without my crutches. I am still improving, and hope by proper care to recover so far as to have a comfortable use of my limbs. I am persuaded that the Doctor may be recommended to those who

are similarly situated, and all those who have deranged joints, to recommend them to give him a trial.

WM. LAMME.

Near UNION, August 25, 1838.

On the evening of the 19th of this month, Doct. Waterman Sweet operated on a sister of mine and myself, each of us having our hips as well as other joints, drawn out of place by pain. He has performed to such advantage, that my sister appears, at this time, to have the use of herself almost as well as before she was afflicted. My left hip, knee, ankle, and some of my toes, which were out of place, are now straight; and I now seem to have the use of them, almost as well as I ever had on the left side. The right hip, &c. appear also to be straight and in a good way, insomuch that I now believe if I was clear of the soreness, necessarily attendant on operations of the kind, I could walk without the aid of crutches, almost as well as I could have done twenty years since. I am now near 57 years old.

ISAAC HUTCHISON.

VIRGINIA—Monroe County Court, }

Union, August 25, 1838. }

John Hutchinson, Jr., Clerk of the County Court of Monroe, aforesaid, certifies to the above certificate of his brother Isaac, and says, that "previous to the operation on him he was unable to ride on horse back, or to walk without the aid of crutches, and then very slowly, for eight or nine years; that he seems, since he has been operated upon, to have the use of his limbs much better." He also says his "sister above spoken of, seems to be relieved of the stiffness in her joints."

KANAWHA COURT HOUSE, (Va.) July 25, 1838.

I do hereby certify, that I was crippled by a fall on the 14th day of August, 1830, by which my hip was dislocated ; that I was compelled to walk with crutches for very near two years after the accident ; after that time I was compelled to use a raised shoe, the heel of which was raised over two inches, and the sole about one inch and a half, by which means I could walk tolerably well, but was much afflicted with pain from the injury I had received ; that on Saturday, the 14th of the present month, Doctor Waterman Sweet, (a resident of the State of New-York, at Minaville, Montgomery county,) was introduced to me as a Natural Bone-Setter. I requested him to call at my house as soon as convenient and examine my limb ; he did so and immediately proceeded to set the same, which he accomplished in a very short time, and without any unreasonable suffering ; that I am now walking much better without my raised shoe, than I did with it—am free of pain, and consider my limb completely restored. Given under my hand the day and year the above written.

JAMES BREAM.

A. W. Quarrier, clerk of Kanawha county court, certifies to the foregoing certificate and signature of the above named James Bream.

CHARLESTON, VA. KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

I have seen Dr. Waterman Sweet operate in two cases of laxation of the hip joint, the one of ten and the other of more than twenty years standing. In both instances the operations were completely successful. The legs in both cases were very much

shortened ; they are now of equal length, and there is every prospect that the comparatively slight lameness which remains, will gradually disappear.—Doct. Sweet's plan is certainly simple, and gives scarcely the slightest pain.

JOHN THOMPSON, M. D.

R. Aug. Thompson, Att'y. at Law, fully concurs in the above certificate, both cases being within his own knowledge—the one of twenty years standing being a member of his own family, and had long previously been abandoned by the faculty as hopeless.

This is to certify, that the undersigned had been laboring under an affection, termed by the regular practitioners of our city, Neuralgia ; and that after having been under their care for about two years, and experiencing no good effect, I fortunately heard of Doct. Waterman Sweet, and was persuaded to try him ; and I do now feel happy to say, that I am getting well rapidly ; and would recommend all who are suffering under diseases of a like nature, to give the Doctor a trial, as I confidently believe he can cure them.

E. A. DIEHT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1842.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1842.

I have been acquainted with the bearer, Dr. Waterman Sweet, some six or eight years. Several years ago he was called into my county in Massachusetts, on professional business. Great numbers of persons who had received injuries by fractures, sprains, and dislocations, employed him. He was

considered successful in his operations. My daughter, then a child of about twelve years of age, was laboring under a lameness occasioned by an injury to the hip of three or four years standing. I had consulted several professional gentlemen, but without giving her any relief. Her lameness increased with her years, and I had serious apprehensions the injury would be permanent. Dr. Sweet was called to her, and in a few minutes reduced the joint, which he said was dislocated. From that time to this, she has been entirely well.

G. N. BRIGGS, M. C. from Mass.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

I certify, that having been in a great measure deprived of the use of my limbs, and being unable to ride on horseback, I applied to Dr. Sweet, who, having operated upon me for a fortnight, has partly restored my limbs, and also enabled me to ride on horseback with some difficulty.

GEORGE A. MATHEWS.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

Doct. Waterman Sweet,

Dear Sir—It affords us great pleasure to say, that our daughter who has had her right shoulder and both of her hips out of joint for the last five years, in consequence of a fall, she has had them perfectly replaced and reset by you. The efforts heretofore to refit them, has baffled the best and most eminent surgeons in the United States. We take pleasure in recommending you to the afflicted, wherever your

lot may be cast. We have the honor to be, dear sir, most respectfully

Your ob't. serv'ts.

WM. M. DOTY,
E. F. DOTY,
corner of Meeting and Market-streets,
Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30, 1843.

We hereby certify, that we were witnesses of an operation performed by Doct. Waterman Sweet, upon a lady of this city, for the cure of lameness and curvature of the spine, which resulted in the complete cure of the former, and the latter as well as circumstances would permit. We cordially recommend him to the community at large, as one competent to perform all operations relating to dislocation or fracture of the bone. We recommend him to persons afflicted with deafness, he having greatly relieved the lady above mentioned of that complaint.

Witness our hands at Charleston, aforesaid, the day and year above mentioned.

ED. G. HERIOT,
THOS. FELL,
EMMA HERIOT,
MARY M. FELL.

CHARLESTON, May 1, 1843.

Doct. Waterman Sweet,

Dear Sir—With pleasure I comply with your desire to have from my hand, an acknowledgment of the service you have rendered me ; feeling grateful for the same, as well as for the sympathy and

kindness evinced during your attendance. The injury I received from a fall more than two years since, was supposed to be altogether of the muscles, and I continued to suffer very much until I saw you : when immediately, you discovered the hip bone to be out of place and restored it : since which, (now four weeks) I have been relieved from the pain and inconvenience experienced before, and improve in walking as the limb regains strength.

With great respect, I am yours,

A. M. LANER.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

To WATERMAN SWEET, Esq.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in acknowledging that my little daughter, who has been afflicted a long time with an affection of the spine, has received great benefit from your practice ; and recommend you to all who are similarly afflicted.

Your ob't. servant,

JOHN C. HOFF.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

This certifies, that Doct. Waterman Sweet has performed several operations for us, to our entire satisfaction. He has in the case of three servants reduced dislocated joints to their natural position, thereby giving to the subjects not only relief from pain, but a freedom of motion, which they were before incapable of. Several other cases are known to us of his operations, which will be duly certified by those who have received the benefit of them.

O. MILLS,

E. M. BEACH.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted for three and a half years, with lameness caused by a fall from my horse, which bruised me so severely, that I was compelled to lay on my back the first seventy-five days. I then was lifted into a carriage and rode out, which I have been doing ever since. Early last March, Dr. W. Sweet, the Natural Bone-Setter, from the state of New-York, visited our city. I employed him—he operated on me for six or seven weeks, and has, to my great joy, relieved me so much as to enable me to walk with a staff, and I hope yet to have my limb fully restored; I would therefore recommend him (the said Doct. Sweet) to the whole world as a Bone-Setter.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

NATHANIEL COOPER.

To Waterman Sweet, Esq.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

For many years I have suffered very much from rheumatism. Every joint in my body appeared to have been more or less stiffened—the back in particular has been extremely stiff and painful. Under these circumstances, I applied to Dr. Waterman Sweet, rather from despair than in hope. I most gratefully acknowledge the very great relief he has afforded me, and trust that it may be I am cured; but this, time alone can prove.

DANL. E. HUGER, Jr.

CHARLESTON, May 2, 1843.

This certifies that Dr. Waterman Sweet, a celebrated and successful Bone-Setter and restorer of

disjointed limbs, has operated on a servant of mine, who has for many years been disabled, by an injury done to the knee. That in a few moments he restored the hip and bones of the feet which were out of place, and thus stretched the leg to its natural length; since which the boy has been able to walk without a cane, and I trust will soon be restored to usefulness. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Sweet, as a man of humanity and of extraordinary skill in such cases, to all who may be in a like suffering condition.

DANIEL K. WHITAKER,
Editor of the Southern Quarterly Review.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1843.

I do hereby certify, that I have had the pleasure of Mr. Sweet's acquaintance for many years, as a private gentleman, and much esteemed as such.

J. D. PHOENIX.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1843.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Waterman Sweet for five or six years, and have ever found him a man rather blunt in his address, but yet I fully believe him to be of strict integrity and morality. I some few years since had occasion to test his natural abilities in Bone-Setting. A niece of mine, born with a turn'd in crooked foot (about fifteen years old,) so that she had ever walked treading the side of her foot upon the ground; and the further consequence was that her hip joint is out of place; and through his skill and management the hip joint was replaced, and her foot straightened, so that at this

time it would require a close observer to know that she had ever been lame. But for him, I have no doubt she would have been a cripple for life. I cheerfully recommend him in all cases of bone dislocations.

ABM. G. THOMPSON.

JOHN MARTINE, New-York.

R. BONTICOU, Lansingburgh.

NATH. N. SANBORN, 28 Park-Row, N. Y.

W. J. BUNKER, New-York.

S. S. DAY, 589 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. SCHOTT, No. 177 Washington-st. N. Y.

JOHN A. WHITFIELD, son of the late Thomas Whitfield, formerly agent of the U. S. Mails, has been agent for Doct. Sweet since 1829.

Having experienced the skill of Doct. Waterman Sweet in Bone-Setting, I do hereby with pleasure and satisfaction recommend him as worthy to confide in.

JACOB LOCKMAN.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1843.

This is to certify, that Doct. Waterman Sweet has attended and saved my daughter from being a cripple for life, as she was for a long time confined to her bed, with what the most prominent doctors of this city called the hip complaint.

THOMAS NEGUS, 171 Greenwich-st.
New-York, Nov. 14, 1843.

WARREN G. MACY, late of Hudson city, now of City Bank, N. Y.

JONATHAN THORNE, son-in-law of the late Israel Corse.

WILLIAM FOSTER, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH POTTER,
 CHARLES F. POTTER, Brooklyn, 23 Hicks-st.
 WILLIAM LANGDON, Brooklyn, 261 Fulton-st.
 WILLIAM EDGAR, Jr. Rahway, N. J.

I certify, without reserve and with pleasure, that Doct. Waterman Sweet has operated with complete success upon my son, who was sadly afflicted in his joints, inasmuch as they were out entirely, and beyond the control of my family physician or any of his associates. Doct. Sweet placed the bones in their proper places, of which one leg was two and a half inches shorter than the other, and in a few weeks the child was entirely recovered. I have entire faith in the skill of Doct. Sweet in that branch in which he professes to serve.

S. O. KELLOGG.

Mechanic's Bank, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1843.

With pleasure I add my testimony to the above, of the worth and skill of Doct. Waterman Sweet; having been acquainted with his practice for the last fifteen years, and having in my own family a most remarkable cure performed by him.

TIMOTHY KELLOGG,

159 Cedar-street.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have and my daughter has had relief by his skill in setting bones.

LUKE FORBOSS,

Nov. 17th, 1843.

No. 89, Liberty-st.

I have an exalted opinion of Dr. Sweet's skill as a Bone-Setter. He is one of Nature's original productions—unequalled in the art of placing bones in their place.

D. BANKS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1843.

We, the subscribers, are acquainted with the bearer, Doctor Waterman Sweet, of Florida, in this state, and take great pleasure in saying he is a gentleman of respectability, good moral character, and as a Bone-Setter, one of the best of our country, and perhaps in the world.

PERKINS NICHOLS,

Whose life was saved by the skill of Dr. Sweet.

I have known Dr. Sweet since 1829; have been agent for him in New-York city, and can heartily concur in the above statement.

ISRAEL MINOR, 214 Fulton-st.

HOWARD & SCOFIELD, No. 88, Broadway.

GEO. E. WATERS, Astor House.

M. KEELER, No. 88, Broadway.

M. O. CURTIS, son-in-law to the late Thomas Whitfield, U. S. mail agent.

THOMAS QUIRK, 490, Broadway, N. Y.

SAMUEL SLUCK, Brooklyn, N. Y.

M. McGRATH, New-York.

JOSEPH DOOD, N. Y. post off. res. Jersey City.

NICHOLAS ANGELL, formerly of Providence, R. I., now of New-York.

HENRY LUSCOMB, No. 64, Fulton-street.

G. S. PHILLIPS, city of New-York.

JOHN BUCKLASS, 57, Maiden-lane, N. Y. received great benefit from the skill of Doct. Sweet.

HENRY LAVERTY, 175, Pearl-street.

JOSEPH HOUGH, 220 Broadway, N. Y. has employed Doct. Sweet to great advantage in an important case.

I have been many years acquainted with Waterman Sweet, and have no doubt of his having been an instrument of much good to many people.

CHARLES COLLINS,
No. 3, Cherry-st., N. Y.

ALEX. S. GOULD, 24, Watt-street,

E. A. HOPKINS, 35, Ferry-street, N. Y.

GEO. W. RIDER, 32, Ferry-street,

N. C. NAFIS, 98, Catharine-street,

LEWIS S. BURTON, No, 281, Pearl-st. N. Y.

JOHN L. QUIMBY, Brooklyn,

EDMUND SUTTON, Brooklyn,

ALONZO P. PAVIONS, New-York,

GEO. DREW, 122, Fulton-st. Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. W. PECK, Brooklyn, L. I.

JAMES GALLAGHER, J. L. GRAHAM,

JOHN W. MUSPRATT,

TAYLOR & HUDDEN, New-Orleans,

THORN & McGRATH, New-Orleans,

PECK & Co. New-Orleans.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with a dislocated hip, of which I suffered considerable distress, and was not relieved by any thing that I had done for it by the advise of physicians, until I accidentally met Waterman Sweet, who took my case in hand and relieved me in a short time, for which I render him my gratitude. SAM. COLE,

Carriage manuf'r., Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOWARD'S HOTEL, N. Y., Nov. 16th.

I have known Dr. Waterman Sweet for 8 years, and fully concur in the above certificates. He has helped me very much ; had it not been for him I should have been lame all my life.

JOHN S. DUMPLY.

I have known Dr. Waterman Sweet for about ten years, and from what I have known of him as a Bone-Setter, within that time, I have the fullest confidence in his knowledge of the science.

GERARD HOPKINS,
35, Ferry-street, N. Y.

The undersigned have been acquainted with Dr. Sweet for some years, and with pleasure give our testimony of his skill and success in restoring dislocated joints ; some of which, within our knowledge, had been long attended, without success, by the regular physicians.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 21st 1843.

CALEB CLOTHIER,

SAMUEL F. TROTH, THOMAS EARP,

A. FULLER, GEORGE EARP,

Washington City, T. P. BROWN, Brown's
Hotel.

BALTIMORE, 11th mo. 30th, 1843

We cheerfully concur in the sentiments contained in the above certificate.

EDWARD NEEDLES.

BALTIMORE, 12mo. 2, 1843.

Having experienccd so great relief to my daughter several years ago, by the skill of Doctor Waterman Sweet, which is an inducement for me to recommend him to all those who are afflicted with dislocation, as believing him very skillful in that disease.

JOHN NEEDLES.

BALTIMORE, 12th mo. 2d, 1843.

Having witnessed the skill of Dr. Sweet in setting dislocated bones, particularly in the above named case of John Needles' daughter, (who is now my wife,) I cheerfully recommend him to all those who may be afflicted with lameness, as possessing extraordinary skill in his profession.

BENJ. RUSH ROBERTS.

We, the undersigned, have witnessed with pleasure several operations in which Waterman Sweet has restored the use of legs and arms that had for many years been a serious affliction to their owners.

J. M. SANDERSON, THOMAS MANN,
 Philapelpia. P. F. SWEET, Phys.

ISAAC H. STARR, SARAH SHIPLEY, Wil-
 Wilmington, Del. mington, Del.

JAS. MONTOMERY, do. THOMAS SHIPLEY, do

ZIBA FERRIS, do. DEB. BRINGHURST, do.

O. B. BROWN, Washington.

William Henry McElroy, for two years could not stand without support ; the same day Doctor Sweet operated on him he arose and walked next

door. George McElroy, his brother, also was afflicted with lameness and greatly afflicted with pain, is now able to attend to his business.

Mrs. McELROY,
163, North Gay-street.

BALTIMORE, 4th Dec. 1843.

This may certify, that I have been in Montgomery county, in the state of New-York, also in the city and county of Albany, in said state ; that I have known Dr. Sweet personally for some years—have seen him operate—and from what I have seen and heard, believe, that if called on soon, he can render efficient aid in sprains and dislocations.

GEORGE BRINCKERHOFF.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1843.

The undersigned takes pleasure in certifying, that, having been under the care of two physicians for several months, for an injury received from a fall from a horse, without any visible advantage, was at last waited on by Dr. Sweet, who in a short period discovered his malady, and restored him to comparative health.

JOHN N. TROOKS.

The undersigned have been acquainted with Dr. Sweet for some years, and with pleasure give our testimony of his skill and success in restoring dislocated joints, many of which, within our knowledge,

had been given up as incurable by the regular practice. *Philadelphia, Nov. 20th, 1843.*

DAVID BARNUM,	C. F. CLARKE,
City Hotel, Baltimore,	R. B. POTTER,
ENOCH MIDDLETON,	JEHU WARD, No. 92,
Mercer county, N. J.	Market-st. Philadel.
F. N. BUCK,	NATHAN S. FREELAND,
PETER MARSEILLES,	No. 22, Market-street,
P. B. WINGATE,	Philadelphia,
P. N. GASKELL,	WILLIAM GILL,
GIDEON COX,	GEORGE WILSON,
M. & B. LEVELY, 342,	Philadelphia,
Chestnut-st. Philadel.	ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
ALLEN ELDER, former-	No. 104, North 4th-st.
ly of Barnum's Ho-	THOMAS R. NEWLIN,
tel, Baltimore,	No. 118, N. 4th-st.
JOSHUA DORSEY, Balt.	JACOB ECKSTEN, do.
A. McLAUGHLIN,	GEO. THOMAS,
LITTLETON HOLLAND,	195 Arch-street,
JOHN G. GEORGE,	S. DERTONET.
JAMES LOVEGROVE,	JOSEPH JUEL,
Baltimore,	No. 94, N. Second-st.
P. T. ELLICOTT,	S. D. KING, Washing-
SAMUEL ELLICOTT, Jr,	ton City,
ALLEN R. REEVES,	FREDK. HY. d'ESTI-
EDWD. DUFF,	MAUVILLE, at the
A. F. GLASS,	Franklin House—
J. B. THOMPSON,	(Saunderson's.)

I have been with Waterman Sweet within the past two days, while he reduced a dislocation of the hip in seven cases ; one of which was an old man of the name of Renatus Thomas, 72 years of age ; his hip and shoulder both put out by a fall 20 months since ; he had applied to the best surgeons for assistance, but could get no help till he was so fortunate

as to meet with Dr. Sweet, who put all straight without much suffering, in about half an hour; a female, whose hip had been out from the time she was 3 years of age, now 12—whose affected limb was about three inches shorter than the other, was put right in a few minutes, and the girl able to walk to school the same morning, putting her foot flat to the pavement; and I might enumerate many more cases particularly, but the above I deem sufficient.

THOS. GARRETT,

Wilmington, Del. 11 mo. 30th, 1843.

I testify to the above, so far as relates to myself.

RENATUS THOMAS,

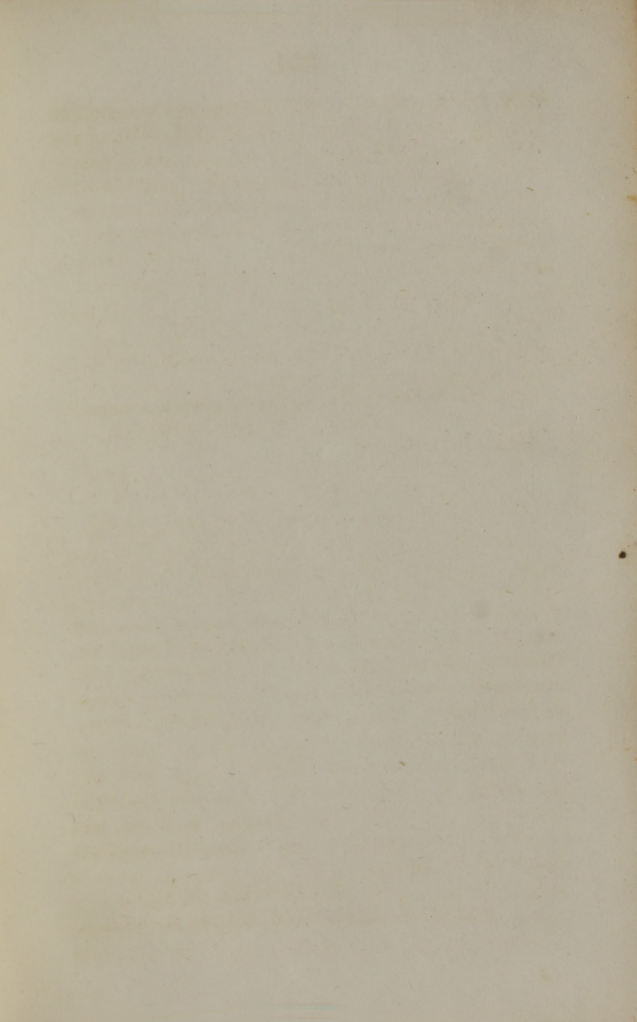
GEN. JAS. WOLFE.

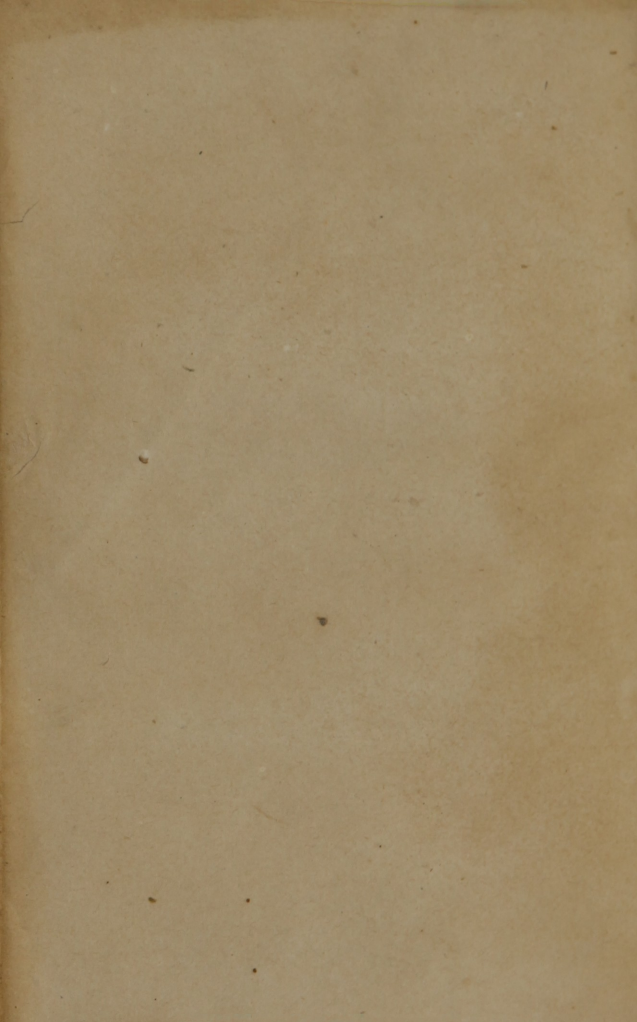
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16th, 1843.

This is to certify, that my wife Mary Holt, has been very much afflicted with lameness, owing to three accidental falls at different times. She became so lame she could not help herself even to dress herself. I was advised to apply to the celebrated Dr. Waterman Sweet, the celebrated Bone-Setter; he came and examined her, found joints out of place, namely: collar bones, back hips, knees, ankles, toes and fingers, making her in time a cripple and very feeble. Said Doctor Sweet has set them all; her health has improved as well as her limbs, so that she is able to see to her domestic business, and no doubt prolonged her life, to the great satisfaction of all the family.

STEPHEN HOLT,

Builder of Holt's Hotel, 85 Beekman-st.





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